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## PROFITEERING IS CALLED PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF UNREST

### Kansas Senator Calls on United States Government, by Fixing Gross Profits, to Protect People From Further Exploitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Within the last 30 days foodstuffs have shown an index price increase of 1 1/2 per cent; the price of fuel oil has been advanced 300 per cent as a result of the scarcity of coal and the use of oil as a substitute; the prices of practically all the necessities of life continue to show a rising curve despite all the efforts of the Department of Justice and the penal clauses of the Lever Act, strengthened by recent amendments enacted by Congress at the recommendation of the President.

These facts were brought to the attention of the United States Senate yesterday by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, who, in a vigorous arraignment of profiteering as the main cause of social unrest and discontent, charged that the profiteers of big business "are a greater menace to the country than the Bolsheviks, the I. W. W., and the radicals who are preaching the overthrow of the government."

Interest of People at Stake  
The question at stake, said Senator Capper, is the interest of 110,000,000 people, and not the interest of any particular industry or any special "hunch of profiteers." The Kansas Senator asserted that profiteering was being indulged in on such an unconscionable scale that the government should take immediate steps to fix gross profits, as Canada had been doing successfully, requiring every dealer and manufacturer, from the time the raw material leaves the hands of the producer until the products reach the consumers, to mark the cost price to him on all his goods, also his own selling price, and be prepared to show invoices.

"The war is over," said Senator Capper, "but speculation, spoliation and plunder are as rampant as ever and more daring. Train robbery and plunder is a poor trade by comparison." Characterizing some of the coal operators as "profiteers," the Senator continued his indictment: "Because the operators wished to pocket their war profits while paying the miners wages lower in buying power than they were receiving in 1913, the people to keep warm had to resort to fuel oil, another natural resource provided by the Almighty. And what happened? Why, the usual thing. The price of fuel oil has been advanced 300 per cent in less than 30 days by a bunch of oil profiteers, not because of the increased cost of production—that already has been well taken care of—but simply because the men in control of this product could get the money by exploiting the people's need. Unlike Bandit Carlisle, they are willing to take it from old men and old women and from soldiers and sailors as well as from schools, heating plants and hospitals."

People Have Bought Industries  
"Unless we check price gouging the high price of profits is soon to be translated into the excessive cost of existence. We are beginning to hear about \$18 shoes, \$30 hand-me-downs and \$15 hats for next spring, notwithstanding the people have bought and paid for all the cotton and woolen mills in a single year, as during the war they bought and paid for all the shoe factories, all the flour mills, the steel mills, the saw mills, the packing houses, the tanneries, the coal mines, and who knows what else, and yet do not own them and are at their mercy. I do not concede that as yet Labor troubles and slack production are responsible, except in part, for the more and more excessive toll exacted of the consumer."

Another Increase in Prices  
"According to the papers today Bradstreet's reports show that the cost of things to eat has increased another 1 1/2 per cent in the last 30 days, notwithstanding the millions lost in falling markets by middle western producers." "Lumber sells at from \$70 to \$102 per 1000 feet. I have it from a lumberman who has spent his life in the business that this is at least 30 per cent beyond all reasonable profit." "And so it goes, and will continue to go, Mr. President, until we beggar the people, lower consumption, and kill demand, unless we find the means to check the game of grab, which is at the bottom of most of our present trouble. Men working for wages may be expected to keep asking for more. They must, if a family of five is to be shod with \$18 shoes all around and supplied with other wearables and with eatables at constantly increasing prices." "Profiteering is now a prison offense, and I hope to see state governments

actively assist the federal Department of Justice in bringing such offenders to book. Let the powers of the government be summoned into action for the protection of the people, as is now being done so admirably by the State of Kansas in the coal fields, keeping in mind every hour of the day and every day of the week that the interests of the public are above and beyond those of any organization or association, whether of capital or of individual."

Urging a limitation on gross profits, Senator Capper said: "I advance these suggestions, not as emergency measures only, but to curb a widespread evil and abuse which has been growing until it has become the bane of legitimate business, a serious handicap to honest merchandising, an incubus to national prosperity and a grievous burden to the American people, now saddled with a huge war debt and supporting a \$5,000,000,000 a year government."

"We shall none of us better our condition by stepping on the other fellow's neck to gain greater emergency measures only, but to curb a widespread evil and abuse which has been growing until it has become the bane of legitimate business, a serious handicap to honest merchandising, an incubus to national prosperity and a grievous burden to the American people, now saddled with a huge war debt and supporting a \$5,000,000,000 a year government."

"If we, a peaceful nation, can send 4,000,000 of the best soldiers the world has ever seen to Europe in one year and raise \$25,000,000,000 in half as many months to carry on a war, we can settle the profiteering evil. If we do not protect from these wolves the 100,000,000 men and women who feed and clothe and supply this country's needs, we can certainly rest assured that the blame for this failure of duty will be placed where it belongs—at the seat of government."

## SIX FATALITIES FOLLOW TOXIN USE

### Manufacturers Sued for Damages—Company Doctor Thinks Trouble Caused by a Faulty Lot, but Calls It Inexplicable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office  
DALLAS, Texas.—Fatal results have followed the inoculation of six children in Dallas with toxin anti-toxin, a serum which is being widely proclaimed by medical men in Texas, as well as in other sections of the United States, as a positive preventive of diphtheria. As an outgrowth of the use of this serum in Dallas, damage suits in each of the six fatal cases have been filed against the H. K. Mulford Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the manufacturers of the serum. In most cases damages of \$20,000 are being asked, on the allegation that the passing away of the children after the inoculation with this serum was caused by negligence of this company in putting out faulty toxin anti-toxin.

These fatalities resulted notwithstanding assurances given by a representative of the Mulford Company that the lot of serum used in these cases had been subjected to the supposedly rigid tests prescribed by the United States health authorities, according to a statement made here by Dr. John A. Murphy, medical director of the biological laboratories of this company.

Statement by Company Doctor  
Dr. Murphy came to Dallas and conducted an investigation into the use of the serum in these cases, and before leaving the city made the following statement: "Dr. John A. Murphy, medical director of the biological laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who has been in the city for several days investigating the untoward reactions from toxin anti-toxin mixture manufactured by his firm, stated before leaving for Philadelphia that the trouble resulting had all apparently been traced to one lot of mixture, that bearing serial A377061."

"Dr. Murphy takes this opportunity to express on behalf of his firm and of himself the profound regret felt over this wholly unforeseen occurrence." Thousands Inoculated  
Physicians in this State have been active in the use of this serum. It is stated that thousands of children in Dallas and in other Texas cities have been inoculated with it, as a result of an aggressive campaign of publicity, in which the seriousness of an alleged epidemic of diphtheria was emphasized, and in contrast with which the alleged absolute immunity of those who have been inoculated with toxin anti-toxin was pictured.

It is understood that this campaign of publicity in favor of the widespread use of this serum is not unrelated to the efforts being made in Chicago to bring toxin anti-toxin favorably before the public. Press dispatches recently referred to mystical "T. A." (toxin anti-toxin) signs being posted in the Chicago city hall for the purpose of attracting public attention to the serum. Aside from local investigations by city and county health officials and physicians interested in the use of this toxin anti-toxin, the State health authorities are making a thorough investigation of the fatalities.

## IRISH BILL FIRST READING DELAYED

### British Premier Said to Hope to Secure Second Reading Debate Before December 23—Sixteen Sinn Feiners Taken in Raid

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday).—The Irish Bill will not be introduced on Monday, and Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons yesterday, expressed himself as unable to announce the date of the introduction. The Prime Minister, it is said, still hopes to secure a second reading debate before the end of the session, which means that the prorogation of Parliament will not take place until December 23. The reason for the postponement is said to be the Prime Minister's present preoccupation with foreign statesmen, but in some quarters the postponement is believed to synchronize with the development of familiar cleavages at the last moment, both here and in Ireland.

The supposed main lines in the bill have been given in previous cables to The Christian Science Monitor, and they are, it is now alleged, held by the Irish hierarchy and the Nationalists to amount to the virtual partition of Ireland. If these cleavages actually develop, the Irish situation will then be as far from solution as ever.

Yesterday's raid on the Sinn Fein premises in Dublin resulted in some 16 Sinn Feiners being arrested and taken to England, where they were lodged, it is said, in Wormwood Scrubs. Tom Kelly, M. P., is the only prominent figure among those arrested. Count Plunkett and Arthur Griffith were not seized, though they were at home when the raid, which was on a very extensive scale, occurred.

The raid was carefully planned, a gunboat reached Kingstown at 4 a. m. yesterday, and some hours later the military and police held the harbor approaches. The raid was swiftly carried out and at 9:30 a. m. the gunboat sailed with its cargo of Sinn Feiners for England. Unfortunately, the Sinn Feiners appear to have been quite well aware that such a raid was likely, and even the London newspapers, some days ago, gave publicity to the elaborate preparations being made at Wormwood Scrubs for some undefined purpose, which was hinted, however, to be accommodation for Sinn Fein prisoners.

Meantime, the reports which The Christian Science Monitor is receiving daily from its Dublin correspondent, reveal no improvement in the domestic situation, but only its intensification as exemplified in the action of the traders of Tuam, who have passed a resolution calling upon the traders in all the towns of the south and west of Ireland to resist by all possible means any pressure "the unjust aggression of the northeast of Ireland." The pledge themselves to cease trading with the northeast of Ireland, especially with Belfast, whenever it shall sever itself from the common life of Ireland.

## Irish Cause Presented

### Spokesmen for "Free Ireland" Are Heard in Congressional Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The room in which the advocates of freedom for Ireland released a deluge of oratory before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday was packed with sympathizers of "free Ireland." Several members of the committee found themselves unable, when they came in, to find seats because they were taken by the sympathizers. Men and women, especially women, carried American and Irish flags. When the two emblems were

displayed intertwined, but with the Irish colors more conspicuous, a riot of enthusiasm swept over the audience. It was a crowd easily stirred. It went wild with joy over favorite allusions to Ireland and the Irish, and it shouted derisively at the "opposition." It was not above hisses on occasion, but it preferred to shout rapturously for the "cause." One of the drawing features it had been hoped would be the presence of Eamonn de Valera, the so-called President of the unrecognized Irish Republic, who is in town with members of his Cabinet, but who did not appear at the hearing.

William E. Mason (R.), Representative from Illinois, whose bill to authorize the appointment of diplomatic and consular representative to the Republic of Ireland, carrying with it appropriations for salaries, is tantamount to a recognition of the independence of Ireland, spoke in favor of the passage of the bill at the opening of the hearing.

The chairman, Stephen G. Porter (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, asked Mr. Mason if his resolution were tantamount to recognition. "It is not complete recognition," he replied, "but it is notice to the President that such a step is not opposed."

Recognition Urged  
Justice Cohan of the Irish-American delegation, which was present to urge the passage of the bill, said that he appeared in behalf of 20,000,000 American citizens. He urged recognition of Ireland, he said, in the name of justice and liberty, on behalf of his fellow citizens who were acting as "lovers of peace, with no spirit of hostility to the people of England."

A member of the committee asked if the government now in action was an ipso facto government. "Which one do you mean?" Justice Cohan retorted, which gave opportunity for mad applause. "England," he declared, "is maintaining an army of occupation, estimated reliably to be from 100,000 to 200,000 men, including some of the fiercest native soldiers of India and other domains. The Republican Government is functioning as far as any government can which is not in physical possession."

## Opponents Heard

George W. Fox of New Haven, Connecticut, George T. Lemmon of Sand Lake, New York, George Waldron of Baltimore, Maryland, the Rev. James McGaw and Edward M. McFadden of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, opposed the passage of the Mason bill. They did not believe that the great body of the American people were in favor of interfering with the affairs of a friendly nation. "I know it is the year before a presidential election," said Mr. Lemmon, "but you will have plenty of domestic problems to work out without taking on something that does not concern you."

It was recalled that the great victory claimed by speakers in the election of Irish members of Parliament had not been an election for members of an Irish Parliament, but that they were elected under a writ of election for members of the British Parliament.

One of the Irish speakers had boasted of the number of Irish who had gone to the front in the war, but Mr. Lemmon, representative of the Orangemen, declared that the great majority of them had gone from the North of Ireland, and he issued the warning that there would be another home rule bill before the presidential election, but that it would be a home rule bill and not a separation bill.

## TAX COLLECTIONS IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris  
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The French Government is about to collect the taxes due since the beginning of the war, amounting for Paris alone to 500,000,000 francs. This is the first step to reestablish the financial stability of the country and to relieve the exchange tension.

## DISSATISFACTION IN REPUBLICAN RANKS

### Despite Show of Unanimity, There Are Indications of Displeasure on Part of Progressives, Who See a Reactionary Tendency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—During the political activities of the last week in Washington, the managers of the Republican machine now set in motion to elect the next President of the United States in November, 1920, lost no opportunity to insist on the solidarity and unanimity of purpose within the fold and pointed to this supposed unanimity as a foreshadowing of easy victory. Now and again, however, there is heard a very distinct rumble which indicates a certain amount of dissatisfaction which may well, it is said, make itself felt later.

Despite the show of unanimity which was manifested in Republican ranks during the fight on the Treaty issue, even those only superficially acquainted with Capitol Hill know that the unanimity was born of hostility to President Wilson on an issue of foreign policy, and does not indicate harmony of outlook on economic and social policy between the majority, led by Boies Penrose, Senator from Pennsylvania, and the remnant from the Roosevelt Progressives in the Senate.

Progressives Stayed Away  
It was noticed that most of the progressive senators took little or no part in the deliberations of the national committee, that they, in fact, stayed away almost entirely. Feeling that the current is running strongly in their favor, the "stand-patters" in the saddle do not take threats from the liberals very seriously, as shown by the fact that in the committee on platform, which is to be the kernel of the committee on policies, the 12 national committeemen are almost entirely men popularly associated with the "reactionaryism" which led to the bolt of 1912.

The complexion of this committee is far from satisfactory to the liberal and progressive element. In order to serve warning on the "old guard" a conference of progressives will be held in Chicago within a month at which the leaders of the Republican machine will be warned that the campaign must be conducted in the open and not by bargaining and secret diplomacy by a select coterie of "stand-patters." They will also demand that there be less of generalities in statements of policy and more suppression of "reactionary influences" within the party.

## Objections to Leaders

Pointing to the 12 national committeemen who will be the clearing house for the committee on policies to progressives charge that they belong almost entirely to the "old school" of stalwarts and stand-patters whose political ambition is the restoration of the old order. Senators Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania and Reed Smoot of Utah will occupy front seats in this sanhedrin. These two are anathema to the men who fought the losing fight for progressive control in 1912 and 1916.

The prominence accorded former Senator W. Murray Crane, Herbert Parsons of Michigan, and Charles B. Warren of Michigan, as members of the committee is equally objectionable to the progressives. Of a committee on policies in itself there is general approval, but the wisdom of the choice of men to control it is gravely questioned. The purpose of the committee is to study during the next six months the issues and conditions around which the party platform shall be made, so as to be prepared to assign the committee on resolutions at Chicago. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, who has seen something of the haphazard manner in which national platforms were constructed in the past, issued the following statement yesterday, approving a committee on policies.

Committee Favored by Mr. Lodge  
"I was very much interested in the plan of the national committee to have a committee appointed consisting of 12 members of the national committee and 40 or 50 outsiders, who represent different interests in the country, such as the farmers, Labor, business, and so forth, to consider different questions to be dealt with in the resolutions adopted at Chicago. I think that in this way a great deal better results will be obtained. It so happens that I have been a member of seven national conventions. I have served four times on the committee on resolutions, twice as chairman of that committee. I therefore have immediate and practical knowledge of the making of the declaration of principles in a national convention. The committee on resolutions usually sits two days and two nights continuously. They work under great pressure. They are overwhelmed with all sorts of crude propositions, hastily prepared and with constant pressure from local and special interests here and there. The result is apt to be in many respects apart from the very leading issues, a series of more or less confused compromises. I think the question of what is to go into a national platform ought to have longer and better consideration than this, and that all those who represent serious

interests and who desire some declaration in the platform ought to have an opportunity to prepare it and bring it before the committee. Resolutions prepared in this way would represent care and thought and preparation by the people who have given long and special consideration to the questions."

## BOLSHEVIST PEACE OFFER IS CHECKED

### Allied Representatives in Copenhagen Refuse to Accept Mr. Litvinoff's Communications on Ground He Is Not Free Agent

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday).—Reuter's Copenhagen representative learns on good authority that the communications of Maxim Litvinoff, the Bolshevik representative there, to the American, British, French and Italian Ministers in Copenhagen containing the Soviet Government's peace offer, were returned to him.

A Copenhagen message yesterday had reported a fresh peace move by Mr. Litvinoff, in so far as he had informed a Reuter representative that he had addressed a copy of the resolution passed on December 5 by the Seventh Congress of Soviets at Moscow to the representatives of the allied powers in Copenhagen and elsewhere, and that in a letter accompanying the resolution he had announced that this should be taken as a formal peace offer.

He had further declared that he was empowered to negotiate regarding the date and place of the proposed conference and any preliminary questions regarding it.

The same message pointed out that Mr. Litvinoff had again proclaimed that non-interference in Russia's internal administration was the only condition that the Soviet Government would formulate as a basis for peace, and added that he had not come to Copenhagen for any special purpose connected with peace, it being a mere coincidence that the offer was made by "the highest authority in the Russian Republic" during his stay.

The explanation given today of the refusal of the ministers to receive his communications, is that the ministers concerned regard Mr. Litvinoff not as a free agent but as a kind of parliamentaire who came to Copenhagen under British safe conduct purely for humanitarian purposes, and they argue that, as Denmark only agreed to his coming on this understanding, it would be a breach of faith with Denmark to let his stay now be used for political purposes.

Today's Reuter message adds that, when asked whether the Soviet Government would admit the proposed British trade union investigation commission, he merely remarked, "Let them get British passports first."

The conference between Capt. James O'Grady and Mr. Litvinoff has so far resulted in an arrangement permitting the dispatch of supplies to the British prisoners and the writing of letters home by the British and Russian prisoners. Whether an actual release of prisoners will be secured remains uncertain.

## Relation of Clergy to Soviets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday).—A Moscow wireless message states that following upon the Patriarch Tikhon's latest encyclical recognizing the soviet's authority and inviting all believers to obey the soviet laws, a fresh group has been formed among the orthodox clergy, the program of which is close cooperation with the Soviet Government, instructions for the masses regarding all measures taken by the latter and a campaign against the old traditions of the reactionary clergy.

## Kuban Cossack Army Broken Up

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday).—A Moscow wireless message states that General Denikin has broken up the Kuban Cossack army, and instituted a military dictatorship in the Kuban Cossack territory. Meanwhile the peasantry of the Black Sea Government has declared itself a republic, selected a government, and decided to join the Kuban Cossacks against General Denikin, and to address itself to the Moscow Government.

## IRISH MOTOR TRUCK DRIVERS STILL OUT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday).—At a meeting of the Drivers Union to consider the question of the three-ton motor drivers, who the government recently decided did not need to have permits, it was decided that these drivers would not resume work until the order requiring permits was withdrawn as a whole.

## SPEAKER OF BELGIAN CHAMBER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent  
BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday).—Mr. Brunet, the Socialist deputy from Brussels, has been elected as the new Speaker of the Belgian Chamber. He obtained 84 votes against Carton de Wiart, who obtained 72.

## ADROIT EFFORT IS MADE, TO CAPTURE AUSTRALIAN LABOR

### Dr. Mannix Openly Joins Labor Party, the Leader of Which Thereupon Identifies Himself With Roman Catholic Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office  
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—With victory in their grasp, many internal dissensions settled, and the opposition of the One Big Union Party reduced to a negligible quantity, the Australian Labor Party, according to a leader in the inner circles of the Labor movement, in a special communication to The Christian Science Monitor finds on the eve of the federal elections, which are fixed for today, that its chances have been prejudiced by the fact that the Roman Catholic Church, willy nilly, has adroitly ranked itself beneath its banner.

The Roman Catholic Church and its vigorous agents have realized the futility of attempting to capture the Labor movement through its state conferences for the reasons pointed out in an article in The Christian Science Monitor two years ago. They have furthermore realized that it is impossible to carry a conference which includes industrial representatives whose votes cannot be obtained by any outside organization and who are servants of the industrial movement where theologians get short shrift. As was pointed out, the industrialists have a preponderance of votes on the Labor conference. The clever leaders and tacticians of the Roman Catholic Church have been seeking for seven years to gain control of the Labor movement, and now with a general election imminent, pinning their faith to the victory which seems imminent for the Labor Party, the Roman Catholics through their spokesman, Archbishop Mannix, have openly attached themselves to the party. The position is the most peculiar one probably in the history of the Labor Party.

## A Sectarian Issue

The Nationalist Party, led by W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, has seen its opportunity to make the fight a sectarian one, realizing that if the battle is fought out on this issue there must secure a majority. In the inner circle of the Labor movement there is consternation. It is not true that the Roman Catholic Church has captured the Labor movement, but it is true the Labor Party, seeking a new leader, has appointed T. J. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, who to its dismay has now openly identified himself with the Roman Catholic Church and recently took the chair at the "Irish-Australian" congress which carried resolutions supporting the Sinn Fein movement.

Delegates to the interstate conference of the Labor Party held in Sydney recently, which conference appointed Mr. Ryan "campaign director" of the party, would not have voted for the appointment had they thought that Mr. Ryan was about openly to identify himself with Dr. Mannix and the Sinn Fein agitation. Rather than give their opponents an opportunity of publicly declaring that the party is now allied with the Roman Catholic Church, they would have preferred the stolid Mr. Tudor to retain the undivided leadership.

The conference, however, was faced with a general agitation within the party for the appointment of a new leader, as Mr. Tudor was regarded as being uninspiring and not sufficiently forceful to cross swords with the Prime Minister. There is now no doubt that the agitation to get Mr. Ryan as leader was cleverly engineered by adherents of the Roman Catholic Church within the party, possibly without even the connivance of Mr. Ryan himself. From their point of view the move has been eminently successful, and it was almost bound to succeed for the reason that Mr. Ryan undoubtedly possessed qualifications which marked him out for the leadership.

## "The Mannix-Ryan Party"

The majority of the interstate conference delegates owed allegiance to neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant churches, but when the question of leadership was raised they were unanimous that Mr. Ryan was the man for the job. In the light of subsequent events, some of them are now regretting that they cast their votes for him. Hardly had Mr. Ryan been appointed than Dr. Mannix publicly hailed him as the "great leader" from Queensland, and expressed the hope that Mr. Ryan and the Labor Party would be returned to power. Following this, Mr. Ryan took the chair at the Irish Australian convention.

Mr. Ryan has been criticized for having made such a bad tactical move. The members of the party take the attitude that Mr. Ryan is entitled to hold whatever views he likes on the Irish question and has a perfect right to belong to any sect he chooses, but it is claimed that in view of his appointment as leader of the party he should have been careful not to give the Nationalists an opportunity of linking him with Dr. Mannix.

The Nationalist press, however, now openly refers to "The Mannix-Ryan Party," and the Labor Party is in the awkward position of being unable publicly to reprimand Mr. Ryan. It is also unable to disavow Dr. Mannix,

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whose support in the anti-conscription campaign was unofficially sought and obtained.

Dr. Mannix has evidently seen the advantages of the situation, and if the Labor Party is returned to power he will be able to say, "I did it; now what about us?" It is well known among those in touch with the inner workings of the party that the Roman Catholic followers have been particularly active in the pre-selection ballots of the party, and it is through this channel that they will direct their latest offensive. Nevertheless, there is every reason to believe that the attempt absolutely to capture the party will fail as have the other attempts, for the men at the head of affairs strenuously object to the Labor Party being made a stalking horse for any denomination. There are even some Roman Catholics on the executive of the party who adopt this attitude, and the militant industrialists who are rapidly gaining power in the political wing are fiercely opposed to it.

## MR. CLEMENCEAU'S WORK IN LONDON

Importance of Downing Street Conferences Appreciated by Considering Personnel Present

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—Much satisfaction is felt here today in view of the attendance of John W. Davis, the United States Ambassador, at the Downing Street conferences with Mr. Clemenceau and Victor Scialoja, the Italian Foreign Secretary. The importance of today's proceedings will be appreciated by a consideration of the names of those present. These included Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Arthur J. Balfour, J. Austen Chamberlain, representing Britain; Mr. Clemenceau, Jules Cambon, and Louis Loucheur, representing France; and Mr. Scialoja and the Marquis Imperiali, the Italian Ambassador, representing Italy. During the conference, Mr. Bonar Law was also summoned.

Mr. Clemenceau wishes to return to France tomorrow but this will depend on the progress made with what now amounts to a resurvey of the European situation.

Comment in Mr. Clemenceau's Paper

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Thursday)—The "Homme Libre," Mr. Clemenceau's own paper, considers that Mr. Clemenceau's visit to England may have extremely important results for the immediate future of Europe, and for the improvement of the French economic situation. Mr. Clemenceau will examine with Mr. Lloyd George four or five important problems which were left unsolved at the Peace Conference. The paper says: "The directing of the new policy has become necessary by the recent events and the developments consequent upon the war. It will be sought in full agreement by both nations and in the full knowledge of the needs of each country and the aspirations of each people."

According to the "Homme Libre," the attitude of the American Senate will strengthen the Franco-Anglo-Belgian entente, in view of the settlements of the difficulties still pending, whose solution is of interest equally to England and France. The solution of the Adriatic question also is to be reached so that Italy can participate with the Allies in the reorganization of Europe. The Turkish problem and the reorganization of the Levant and northern Asia are also to be settled.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Commenting on Mr. Clemenceau's visit to England, the Manchester Guardian says: "Mr. Clemenceau's arrival in England and the departure of the American delegates from Paris were significant and not disconnected. Mr. Clemenceau doubtless comes to do what he can to fill the breach caused by the withdrawal of America. As the prospect of support from America becomes less, the need of support from this country grows, and may enter, not only the military and diplomatic spheres, but also those of finance and economics."

## AEROPLANE IS TO BE GIVEN TO AUSTRALIA

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The aeroplane company which built the machine in which Captain Ross-Smith flew from England to Australia, announces that it plans to present the machine to the Commonwealth Government.

Plans of Lieut. Etienne Poulet

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Auto announces that Lieut. Etienne Poulet, the French military aviator who is now on a flight from Paris to Melbourne, has entered the round-the-world derby of the Aero Club of America.

Text of the King's Message

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The text of the cable message which the King sent to Captain Ross-Smith on his completion of the flight to Australia was as follows: "I am delighted at your safe arrival. Your success will bring Australia nearer the mother country. I warmly congratulate you and your crew."

The text of the Premier's message was as follows: "Heartiest congratulations. Your flight shows how the inventions of war have advanced the progress of peace."

SHAH TO VISIT BRUSSELS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent. BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday)—The Shah of Persia will officially visit Brussels next month.

## ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE DEPLORED

Italian Deputy Says Union Exists Only so as to Make Odessa, Danzig, and Fiume Centers Whence to "Strangle Europe"

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—Russia was to the fore again today in the Chamber of Deputies when the Socialists declared that England and the United States were the most plutocratic of all countries. One deputy, Mr. Cicotti, a Socialist, declared that an Anglo-American combination existed to make Odessa, Danzig and Fiume centers from which to reach and strangle continental Europe.

The Socialist deputy, Professor Graziadei, asserted that the war was suspended only temporarily. He said the bourgeoisie had hoped that life would be resumed as before the conflict, but that the general elections had disillusioned them. He declared the war had had the effect of awakening the strength of the Socialists of all countries. The Roman Catholics were against the war because of the question of temporal power and because they apprehended the defeat of the Central Empires, he said. All the Socialists applauded while the Roman Catholics shouted their disapproval.

"Solidarity With Soviet Russia" Addressing the Roman Catholics, Professor Graziadei declared, "Your priests and your propagandists were defeatists." All the Roman Catholics rose, protesting. Professor Graziadei continued: "In fact, you were not at the front." Mr. Camazzoni, a Roman Catholic, shouted, "I was there." Professor Graziadei then took up the Russian situation. "The entente recruits adventurers against Russia and starves Russian women and children as it has already starved those of Germany," he asserted. "We must proclaim our solidarity with Soviet Russia." The entire Socialist group rose and cheered for Nicholas Lenin, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, while the Roman Catholics protested.

When the Roman Catholics shouted, "You go to Russia," Professor Graziadei retorted, "We have not been in and cannot go to Russia because your government refuses us passports." He declared the events in Russia must be considered as an experiment, the result of which the Socialists may follow or adapt to Italy. He said the bourgeoisie was apprehensive lest the Soviet Government would succeed and be adopted everywhere.

Stories of Cruelties Untrue

He asserted that stories of cruelties in Russia were partly untrue and that what cruelties had actually happened were the fault of the Tsar's government, which had sowed class hatred.

He continued: "Read the Bulletin report in which it is stated that 12,000 persons were executed without trial. What is occurring in Russia now is a war necessity. The Soviet is at war with the whole of western Europe and America and must adopt a war system. The French Revolution proclaimed the rights and duties of men. The Russian revolution proclaimed the rights of the workers in the sense only that men who work have the right to eat."

The Roman Catholics jeered Professor Graziadei, who cried: "You should be ashamed, you who would not hesitate to call foreign arms into Italy to subdue the Socialists." The Catholics showed resentment at this statement.

History Full of Examples

"History is full of such examples where foreigners were called upon to defend the papacy," Professor Graziadei shouted. "The war was caused by Germany's opposition first to British capitalism and plutocracy and then to American capitalism and plutocracy. For the same reason the Anglo-Saxon bloc is now against Russia, apprehending the economic resurrection of continental Europe. Everybody complains of the rate of exchange, such as that with America. That is because the war was a result of American plutocracy."

Professor Graziadei urged opposition to the Anglo-Saxon hegemony, and declared that for three centuries continental Europe has been involved in war "for the special purpose of serving England's policy."

## AMERICAN DELEGATES' THANKS TO FRANCE

PARIS, France (Friday)—A message addressed to the French people has been received from Frank L. Polk, Henry White, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, the American delegates to the Peace Conference who are sailing for the United States on the transport America. The message thanks the French people for the hospitality shown the peace commissioners and for their steady and loyal cooperation throughout the conference.

"Our common struggles for the right principles of settlement, like our common sacrifices in the war, will be come, we hope, a noble tradition to our peoples," the message adds.

## GERMAN INCOME TAX MEASURE EXPLAINED

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—During the discussion in committee today of the income tax measure one of the deputies criticized the provision by which foreigners temporarily resident in Germany or engaged in business there are subjected to taxation.

Matthias Erzberger, Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance, informed the committee that the government proposed to enter into treaties with foreign countries which would preclude the imposition of double taxation. The turnover tax on advertising is

placed at a maximum of 10 per cent, being established on a graded scale beginning with a 2 per cent levy for the first 100,000 marks of receipts.

A special dispatch to the "Vossische Zeitung" from Coblenz states that the Interallied Rhineland Commission has notified the subjects of allied powers that they will be obliged to pay customs duties and taxes the same as natives, the members of the military units alone being exempted.

## CANADIAN PROBLEM OF EXCHANGE RATE

Minister of Finance Is Sending \$20,000,000 to New York to Check Fall of Dollar Value—Postal Money Orders Stopped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Business men in the capital are today decidedly perturbed over the high rate of exchange, and the matter is being discussed from various angles. The Canadian Finance Department has taken steps to ease the situation somewhat by sending \$20,000,000 in gold to New York, half of which was shipped yesterday morning, while the balance will be forwarded at once.

In the course of an interview yesterday, Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, in remarking that the unfavorable exchange rate was due to an unfavorable balance of trade, because Canada was a heavier buyer than seller in the United States markets, added: "In normal times we sold the bulk of our products overseas and got cash, which not only wiped out the adverse balance with the United States but at times brought the Canadian dollar to a premium in New York. The situation now is wholly different. The overseas buyer is unable to make a settlement in cash and we must resort to national credits."

"Canada has not now," he continued, "definite concurrent cash remittances which in ordinary times maintained the proper rate of exchange. We have to pay cash for what we buy, and take credit for what we sell, and the people continue to buy heavily in the United States."

There are varying opinions as to the efficacy of the step taken by the government in shipping gold to New York, some bankers expressing the belief that the step would only prove of very temporary benefit and that it would only prove a drop in the bucket, and that the rate of exchange would probably remain around 8 cents on the dollar, rising again next month. Another more optimistic belief was that the shipment would create a very good effect, causing the rate of exchange to drop to 5 or 6 cents, where it would remain until next March.

Another angle of the situation is the fact that the "buy at home" campaign is being advocated by the leading business men in the capital as the one solution for the present financial difficulties. Luxuries, it is urged, which come from the United States must be cut out, which can be done without any sacrifice of comfort on the part of the people. United action by the merchants is called for, and one of the steps to be taken in such united action is the placarding of the stores with cards bearing the design: "We sell Canadian goods only."

It is also urged that all goods should be stamped with the country of their origin. A publicity campaign to carry out this suggested policy is also advised. Another feature of the financial situation is that the Post Office has taken certain drastic steps for the first time in its history. This is a no less radical step than that of forbidding the issuance of post-office money orders to the United States. This step is unprecedented, and the only means that Canadians now have of sending money to the United States by mail is by dollar bills in registered letters, which of course entails heavy loss on arrival.

The Post Office has been forced to adopt this course to protect itself against loss resulting from a drop of the rate of exchange during transit. For instance, money orders were issued yesterday at the nine cents rate, but this eventually rose to 11½ cents or a loss to the Post Office of 2½ cents per dollar.

## BRITAIN'S SHARE IN PERSIAN OILFIELDS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Great Britain's important interests in Persian oil development were shown late last night when the House of Commons agreed to a resolution authorizing the issue of £2,050,000 for the acquisition of share or loan capital of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. It was pointed out, on behalf of the government, that the company had succeeded beyond the hopes of its most ardent supporters.

So much had the business developed that much fresh capital had to be raised and the question was whether the government should acquire enough of the new issue to maintain its controlling interest in the company. The bill founded upon this resolution was then read for the first time.

## ITALIAN GOVERNMENT DENIES FIUME REPORT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Italian Government today issued a denial of the report from Fiume that French soldiers and the followers of Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio had clashed with many casualties resulting. The report stated that Captain d'Annunzio's followers had attempted to destroy the French military depots at Fiume. The communication pointed out that there had been no French depots in Fiume since September.

## LIMIT PROPOSED ON SIZE OF PAPERS

Measure in the United States Congress Would Impose High Postal Rate on Larger Issues—Small Publishers Complain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The necessity for economy in the use of print paper is being urged in both houses of Congress. A bill introduced by D. R. Anthony (R.), Representative from Kansas, is pending in the House, providing for restricting the size of daily newspapers to 24 pages; Sunday newspapers to 36 pages; weekly publications to 75 pages; and monthly periodicals to 100 pages.

In the Senate a bill was introduced yesterday by A. A. Jones (D.), Senator from New Mexico, and referred to the Post Offices and Post Roads Committee, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the postal rate on newspapers or other periodicals which publish daily which contain more than 24 pages or 12 single sheets exceeding 25 inches in length and 19 inches in width at any one issue, shall be five times the rate now provided by law."

"Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in full force and effect from and after five days succeeding the date of its passage and approval."

Publishers Complain

In explanation of the bill, Senator Jones read a telegram from publishers of New Mexico papers, in which it was charged that the big city dailies are wasting news-print paper and preventing the small town and country papers from getting an adequate supply of paper. "I believe that something must be done to curtail the use of print paper in the manner in which it is being done, so that the country papers may have at least an ordinary supply," said Senator Jones. "It seems to me that one very effective remedy can be provided, and that is to increase the postal rates on newspapers exceeding a definite size. With that in view I have drafted this bill, proposing an increase of postal rates by five times the present rate on daily newspapers exceeding 24 pages in size. The purpose, of course, is to curtail the use of print paper by the large daily newspapers, especially in connection with the Sunday editions. It seems to me that if a paper contains as many as 24 pages, that ought to be sufficient to give the current news of the country and also provide a sufficient amount of space for advertising matter. We know that these newspapers are carried at a loss under the present rate. A bill of this kind would serve two purposes, to distribute the print paper throughout the country without requiring the country papers to pay an excessive price, and also to add to the postal revenues if any paper should decide to publish a paper exceeding the size specified in the bill."

Congressional Record's Cost

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, said that he desired to urge that while the present shortage in print paper exists, senators should refrain from inserting trivial matter in the Congressional Record. "It costs nearly \$60 a page to print the record," Senator Smoot asserted, "and it is almost impossible to obtain the necessary paper."

Vice-President Marshall suggested that he would be very glad "to ask the Senate, if the Senator desired him to do so, whether the publication of the Congressional Record shall not be suspended during the famine in print paper."

Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, remarked that he thought it would be a good idea to quit printing the Record altogether. That would curtail the output of senatorial oratory, he said, and no other way of doing this appeared possible.

Mr. Thomas added that he thought the scarcity of print paper was largely due to the fact "that so much of it is consumed in propaganda against the Government of the United States. If in order to limit the output of that kind of literature, hardships are visited upon the remainder of the press for a while, it will not be entirely an unmixed evil," he asserted.

MR. OSBORNE BEGINS NEW PRISON CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, New York—Thomas Mott Osborne, prison reformer, recently engaged in interviewing former prisoners, guards and assistant wardens in Joliet prison, with a view to ending alleged abuses there, has started a nation-wide campaign to put each of the 59 state prisons and 5 federal penitentiaries upon "a humane basis," it was announced here yesterday.

Sixteen hundred former prison inmates now in New York City, all of whom are with reputable firms, are devoting their attention to the crusade. Joliet is described by them as "the worst institution in the country."

Mr. Osborne, it was said, is in contact with 10,000 former convicts throughout the United States who have belonged to prison mutual welfare leagues, the organization he started when he was warden at Sing Sing in opposition to the old-time "honor system." These men, now organized in what is known as the Gray Brotherhood, are cooperating with him. The prisons which it is said will be investigated after Joliet, will be Moyamensing, where the solitary system is still in vogue; Trenton (New Jersey) State Prison; Clinton, known as the "Siberia" of New York, and Weathersfield, Connecticut.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Ill.—A photoplay produced for Irish propaganda, exhibited here recently before the "Friends of Irish Freedom," has been recalled by the manufacturers, and certain scenes will be changed before it is shown again, according to an announcement at the city censor's office.

The film was held up, it was said, because it had not been submitted for censorship; the censor had not had an opportunity to pass upon it and to decide whether any scenes were objectionable, but would have an opportunity when the contemplated changes were made.

The picture deals with the escape of Eamonn de Valera from a British prison, and shows British soldiers ill-treating Irish women. A prominent adherent of Mr. de Valera's cause in this country is quoted in the Chicago press as saying that "where Irish orators can only speak to thousands, this picture will reach millions."

FURTHER ATTACK ON CUMMINS BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Attacking the Cummins railroad bill as "paternalistic and Bolshevistic, like the Plumb plan," Kenneth D. McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee, told the Senate yesterday the government ought to restore the roads to their owners and let them work out their own program without legislation.

"The two bills in principle are identically the same," said Mr. McKellar, referring to the Cummins measure and the Plumb plan for tripartite control, "and in neither is the public interest protected or guaranteed. They are about as near government ownership as it is possible to make them without outwardly admitting it."

Mr. McKellar argued that the railroads under government and present rates had been making money since August, and that under the Cummins bill there must be an increase in rates when they are turned back.

made by the Supreme Council to Rumania. For example, instead of imposing on Rumania the clauses giving the Jews equal rights with other citizens, the Supreme Council has decided that the Bucharest Government had already adopted such measures by Rumania's solemn promises to grant the Jewish element of the population similar treatment to that adopted by the western nations.

Resolution of Dorpat Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—According to a Kovno dispatch, the conference at Dorpat of official representatives of the Baltic states, Poland, the Ukraine, and White Russia has pronounced in favor of a military and political convention for the defense of the states concerned.

## EVIDENCE IN DETZER TRIAL

Witness Testifies He Was Forced to Sign Untrue Statement at the Point of a Pistol

NEW YORK, New York—Private Fred M. Yates, testifying yesterday at the court martial of Capt. Karl W. Detzer, charged with brutality to military prisoners while in command of a military police company at Le Mans, France, declared that he was forced at the point of a pistol held by the captain to sign a confession that he had stolen army property, which was untrue. Private Yates, whose home is in Kentucky, is now serving a two-year sentence at Ft. Jay for drawing a revolver on Captain Detzer.

The witness declared that after he had been arrested and taken to Captain Detzer's office, the captain came into the room, jerked him from a chair in which he was dozing and "slapped him about." Later, the witness told the court, he was ordered to a confinement camp and his hands bound so tightly that the ropes "cut to the quick."

Private Yates claimed that he saw the captain beat up other prisoners, one of whom was pulled from a chair by the hair. In cross examination he denied that he had been stealing in Le Mans, that he was connected with a gang there or that he had drawn a weapon as alleged in the charges on which he was convicted.

HOLIDAY THEATER TICKETS HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—New York theaters will charge from \$3.50 to \$7.50 for tickets on New Year's eve, \$5 being the most popular price. Tickets have been issued later than usual this year, as many managers waited for a decision on the lifting of the War-Time Prohibition Act before determining prices. It is thought that a dry New Year's Eve will affect the attendance considerably. Last year the highest price asked was \$4.

## VILLISTAS TAKE TWO TOWNS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Villistas have captured the towns of Musquiz and Sabinas, in Coahuila, advises to the State Department, announce. The towns are on the Monclova branch of the Mexican National Railway.

## RUMANIA SIGNS PEACE TREATIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—General Coanda, the head of the Rumanian delegation, having received instructions from Bucharest to do so, signed yesterday evening the various international treaties constituting the agreement of Rumania to the St. Germain treaty with Austria and the Neuilly treaty with Bulgaria, as well as the special treaty for the protection of the rights of the ethnic minorities residing in Rumanian territory. Important concessions have been

## Three Is a Crowd!

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HOYTS

Preservative and Decorative Paints

FOR

Wood—Metal—Concrete

Shipped in any quantity anywhere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment 36.  
Number that stand in favor, 22.  
Number that stand against, 1.  
Number needed of those yet to vote 14.

States that have ratified, with date: ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919. WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919. MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919. KANSAS—June 16, 1919. NEW YORK—June 18, 1919. OHIO—June 18, 1919. PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919. MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919. TEXAS—June 27, 1919. IOWA—July 2, 1919. MISSOURI—July 3, 1919. ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919. MONTANA—July 30, 1919. NEBRASKA—August 2, 1919. MINNESOTA—September 8, 1919. NEW HAMPSHIRE—September 10, 1919.

UTAH—September 30, 1919. CALIFORNIA—November 1, 1919. MAINE—November 5, 1919. NORTH DAKOTA—December 1, 1919. SOUTH DAKOTA—December 4, 1919. COLORADO—December 12, 1919. State that has refused to ratify, with date: ALABAMA—September 17, 1919.

## REVISION OF 1839 TREATIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Brussels correspondent. BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday)—Negotiations are being engaged in between Holland and Belgium concerning the revision of the treaties of 1839 and both parties are understood to be satisfied with the results. It is believed that by January 5 both countries will come to a complete agreement on the few pending questions.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

This Store Will Be Open for Business Saturday December 13 From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Jordan Marsh Company BOSTON

## 20 ounces of delicious Chocolate Candy

prepaid anywhere in the United States for \$1.25

Owing to the ever-growing demand for "Kupfer's Chocolate Puddings" (soft, creamy centers), they can now be offered at this remarkably low price. Made of rich, pure ingredients. We are sure this confection will please the most discriminating taste. Carefully packed in attractive boxes and shipped in strong, corrugated cases.

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See \$1.25 the box Mrs. L. M. HALL, 1438 Garden St., Santa Barbara, Cal.

California Dainties

Send for a Hamilton box of good things. For instance, these 13 delicious pounds of Raisins, Walnuts, Almonds, Prunes, Grapes, Guava Jelly and Orange Marmalade—\$5 delivered anywhere in the U. S. Write for catalogue.

HAMILTON'S Grocers San Diego, Cal.







## COAL RESTRICTIONS WILL BE MODIFIED

Cities and Railroads of the United States to Return to Normal Schedules—Public Cautioned to Conserve Present Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Restrictions on the use of light and heat to conserve bituminous coal, as promulgated last Monday, will be modified or rescinded at once, in the discretion of regional directors of railroads, and for many cities unrestricted use of light and heat was resumed last night, or will be resumed today, with the prospect that by early next week virtually the whole country will be on a normal basis in this respect.

The Director-General of Railroads, however, again cautioned the public that a loss of from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 tons of coal during the strike necessitates continued economy in its use. In the distribution of coal for some time to come the indications point to a general movement, and by Monday most of the miners should be back in the mines," said Mr. Searles.

### Trains to Be Restored

Production of coal is not yet up to 50 per cent of normal, although the miners officially were instructed on Wednesday night to return to work. By Monday, it is thought, a majority of the striking miners will have reported for work. Regional directors of railroads have been notified to restore all passenger train service curtailed because of the strike, and this will be done by early next week in most regions.

Coal operators of central Pennsylvania, operating 700 mines and producing approximately 60,000,000 tons annually, issued a statement yesterday in which they took the position that the settlement made by the governor with the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis, Indiana, on Wednesday, is no settlement whatever of the fundamentals at stake. They assert a final reckoning will come in the course of time. The method of settlement proposed by Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, they said, was interfered with by government officials who knew little of the situation, and the problem, in effect, was taken out of his hands. They protested against this "sham settlement," as they characterize it, and declared the country is at the mercy of organized labor, whose leaders have been congratulated by government officials for their patriotism. A representative commission similar to the one which settled the anthracite strike of 1902 is demanded by the operators.

### Dr. Garfield Silent

Dr. Garfield yesterday would not discuss the letter which it is admitted at the White House he has sent to the President asking that he be relieved of his duties as Fuel Administrator. While Dr. Garfield does not approve of the form of commission which the President promised the miners would be set up to investigate the bituminous coal industry, nor the powers which it is reported the commission will have, he should not be represented as entertaining any feeling of resentment toward the President or any of his advisors because of the method adopted to settle the strike, it is asserted.

It was learned at the White House that Dr. Garfield's letter reminding the President that his resignation as Fuel Administrator had been in the President's hands since last February, and renewing his request that it be accepted, was couched in language entirely friendly to the President. When the President's reply is made public, there is reason to believe it will accord Dr. Garfield generous praise for his unremunerated public service since 1917. The fact remains, however, that Dr. Garfield differs fundamentally from the Attorney-General and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, on some features of the

plan to settle the strike put forth in the President's name.

No announcement of the personnel of the proposed commission to investigate the coal industry is to be made until next week, after it is seen how the miners respond to instructions from their leaders to return to work. In making public the names of the commissioners, the President will define their powers, and then an opinion can be formed as to how far the government has committed itself to establishing an authority above that of the Fuel Administrator.

## Miners Return to Work

Official Expects Most of Them to Be in the Mines on Monday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Telegrams received yesterday at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America from a number of local unions indicated a general movement on the part of the miners to return to work. The telegrams were sent to John L. Lewis, acting president of the miners' union, who is in Washington, and in his absence they were not made public. Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal, said that about 50 telegrams were received from various districts.

While there has not yet been a very heavy percentage of miners returning to work, the indications point to a general movement, and by Monday most of the miners should be back in the mines," said Mr. Searles. Two local unions in Pennsylvania telegraphed that the coal operators were refusing to recognize the union. Mr. Searles said that cases where operators refuse to take back the miners will be reported to the government authorities.

Reports from the Indiana coal fields showed that from 20 to almost 100 per cent of the miners were back at work.

### Chicago Ban to Be Lifted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Restrictions on the use of light, heat and power, will be lifted here on Monday at 12:01 a. m. by an order issued here yesterday by the Illinois Public Utilities Commission following a conference with T. W. Proctor, regional fuel director, G. W. Reed, local representative of the United States Fuel Administration, and the local coal conservation committee.

The lifting of the ban was due to information that the light and power companies are assured sufficient fuel by the resumption of the mines from which their coal is supplied. Shipments of coal are expected to begin arriving in Chicago by Monday. Samuel Insull, president of the Commonwealth Edison Company, declared at the meeting that from reports he had received, the return of the miners to their work will become general by Monday.

### Boston Order Modified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Word came last evening to James J. Storrow, state Fuel Administrator, that Boston stores may, like those in New York City, remain open eight hours daily, on condition that they save one-fourth of their coal normally used. Today stores will be allowed to remain open nine hours for Saturday shopping, and most of the stores are expected to make those hours from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m.

No instructions regarding the lifting of restrictions, such as have reached Chicago, Illinois, have come to Boston as yet. The comparative accessibility of Chicago to the coal fields may, it is thought, have a bearing on the prompt removal of restrictions there.

Mr. Storrow will go to Washington tomorrow night to ask prompt shipment of as much coal as possible to New England. He said yesterday that

his principal aim in the local conservation program will be to "keep the pay envelopes moving" in the New England industries, in other words, to prevent shutting down any factories. Four steamers loaded with coal came into port yesterday.

### Miners to Be Told to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—Reports received at the state headquarters of the United Mine Workers of Illinois yesterday showed that 50 per cent of the miners of the State had returned to the pits. Operators express the opinion that by Monday the output of the mines will be 50 per cent of normal. Frank Farrington, president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, declared that the men must go to work. If they continue to refuse in some districts, drastic action is expected to be taken by the officials. President Farrington left yesterday for St. Louis. Before his return he is expected to address miners in Marion and Saline counties, and attempt to induce them to work. The mines in these counties are among the largest in Illinois.

### New York Situation Improves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Lewis Nixon, Public Service Commissioner, said yesterday the general compliance with orders on Thursday was "most encouraging. If this continues, we shall be able greatly to relieve the stringency for several days before the holidays. The coal coming to the Jersey City terminal was about half the normal yesterday. However, we hope to draw upon an existing source that will greatly relieve the situation." Commissioner Nixon also announced receipt of a message from Washington authorizing him to permit large department stores to operate eight hours on a 25 per cent reduction of lights, instead of six hours on full lights.

## HOPEFUL VIEW OF EUROPE'S AFFAIRS

Many Good Opportunities for Investment Seen by Speaker Before Export Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—European conditions ought not to be regarded with pessimism, Phanor J. Eder, of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, of New York City, told the Export Round Table at a meeting last evening in the Boston City Club, because the productive capacity of Europe is as great as ever, and the conclusion of peace will have the effect of stabilizing business.

Mr. Eder said that the government ought not, however, to hold that the foreign exchange and export situation was not a thing with which it was concerned, or that it was purely a problem for exporters to settle. He considered a statement to that effect by Carter Glass, in a summary of Treasury conditions, "most unfortunate."

Mr. Eder said that Europe was not bankrupt, and that he believed many excellent opportunities for investment were being overlooked in Europe now, when, with currency so greatly depreciated, many good properties could be bought cheaply. German real estate is now worth about the same in marks, he said, as before the war, but about one-tenth as much in dollars. Possibilities of state confiscation, heavy taxes and Bolshevism were deterrents in making investments of this kind.

He cited figures to show that the direct cost of the war was \$136,000,000,000, and the indirect cost—in loss of production, and so forth—was \$151,000,000,000, a total of \$287,000,000,000.

## SUGAR BOARD BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Zone Distribution System Dropped to Meet Objection of Southern Cane Growers—Delay Buying Cuban Crop Has Been Costly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The McNary bill, continuing the Sugar Equalization Board until December 31, 1920, and designed to stabilize the price and distribution of sugar, was passed by the United States Senate during the morning hours yesterday. To meet the objection of the southern cane growers, however, the bill was amended to abolish the zone distribution system established by the Sugar Equalization Board. It was only on condition that this amendment should be adopted that the Louisiana senators ceased their efforts to block the passage of the bill. They said it met their principal objection by removing government control of the distribution of the Louisiana sugar. Under the zone system the sale of this sugar was limited to certain areas within the United States, and this, it was contended, was unjust to Louisiana producers.

### Increase in Cuban Sugar

Atlee Pomerene (D.), Senator from Ohio, asked Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, the author of the bill, whether it was a fact the Sugar Equalization Board had recommended the purchase of the Cuban crop last August and whether Professor Taussig had advised President Wilson against buying the sugar.

"Those are the facts," said Senator McNary. "Can you tell us how the price of sugar last August compares with the price which we will have to pay for the remainder of the Cuban crop now available?" asked Senator Pomerene.

"Cuban sugar sold last year for 5½ cents a pound," replied Senator McNary. "In August and September last, it was selling, I think, for about 6½ cents; about five weeks ago I was told that it could be bought for 10½ cents and I have since been informed, although I am not certain of it, that speculators who have gone into Cuba are paying 13½ cents."

### Professional Economists Criticized

"So that the net result of the delay in getting hold of the Cuban sugar has been an increase of about 4 cents a pound to the American consumer," Senator Pomerene continued. "I want to observe for the benefit of the Senate that this is evidence of the fact that by adhering to the advice of a professional economist their sugar is going to cost the American people 4 cents a pound more than it would have."

"When you consider the fact that 110,000,000 people use the sugar and the per capita consumption for this year has been established at 92 pounds you can see how much the advice has cost us. If some of these professional economists would take a course in practical business common sense it would be excellent for the public purse."

Lee S. Overman (D.), Senator from North Carolina, declared that in his opinion most of the trouble could be laid at the door of the sugar board. The zone system which it established resulted in one part of the country paying a much higher price for its sugar than some other sections, Senator Overman asserted. He declared that it was his belief that the sugar board was "incompetent."

E. J. Gay (D.), Senator from Louisiana, read into the record a long statement opposing the bill on the ground that it singled out sugar for government regulation when other commodi-

ties in which he said there was quite as much profiteering were not subjected to control of price or distribution.

### Amendment Hoped For

Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, expressed the hope that the House would amend the McNary bill to make its provisions stronger. "I hope," he said, "the House will amend the bill so as to guarantee the people a supply of sugar at a reasonable price. I hope they will substitute for it the bill originally introduced by Senator McNary which was drawn by the sugar board."

"I have no sympathy with the Louisiana sugar producers, who say that they should have 17 cents for their product. When we were holding hearings on this subject, representatives of the Louisiana sugar producers said that such and such would happen if sugar ever went to 15 cents a pound, but they never dreamed at that time that such a thing was possible. Now we have it at 17 cents. There is no justice in this preposterous proposition."

Senator Harrison declared that the mere fact that the Louisiana crop was short was no excuse for the higher price. He expressed the hope that the Department of Justice "will place in jail those profiteers who are exacting 27 cents a pound from the sugar consumers of my State."

### Retail Sale of Army Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A large amount of army food will be sold by retailers beginning next week, following the abandonment of the sale of navy food surplus by the Department of Markets. The food will be distributed through wholesalers on a 10 per cent gross profit, and it is believed the public will get it at a 25 per cent advance over the government price, a marked saving over retail prices.

## THREATENING I. W. W. LETTER IDENTIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Kansas—A government witness in the trial of the 32 I. W. W., on trial in the Federal Court here, identified a letter introduced in evidence as one written by Phineas Eastman, one of the defendants, in which he declared that the I. W. W. would blow up the pipe lines and tanks of the oil companies if a move was made against the workers, organized or unorganized.

The I. W. W., the letter stated, would reply with nitro, matches, and dynamite. The letter was dated May 27, 1917, and sent to the secretary of the Augusta (Kansas) Chamber of Commerce.

## NEW LAW TO MEET RENT PROFITEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday signed a bill to authorize the state Commission on Necessaries of Life to prosecute persons charged with rent profiteering. The act was

made necessary because the state Supreme Court held that the commission had no authority to deal with profiteering landlords.

The commission asserts that rent profiteering is not extensive, but that many tenants, who had been assured by their landlords that rents would not be increased during the winter months, have now been informed that they must pay rents nearly 100 per cent greater than those they agreed to pay. The Legislature adopted the emergency bill by a unanimous vote in both branches, and the act became effective as soon as it was signed by the Governor.

## ANARCHIST READY TO QUIT UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Emma Goldman, through her counsel, Harry Weinberger, has notified R. P. Stewart, Assistant Attorney-General at Washington, that in view of the statement made by his department, that she and Alexander Berkman and other Russians would be deported to Soviet Russia within 10 days, she desires to withdraw her application for writ of error or appeal, stay and release on bail. "Miss Goldman gave out a statement to the press saying that she wished to go as soon as possible to Soviet Russia, and expects the government to keep its promise to send her and others within 10 days. She said that deportation was preferable to custody on Ellis Island with its censorship of mails and wire screen separating visitors from those in detention."

The railroad employees are expected to press for a declaration in favor of extending government operation of the railroads for two more years. President Wilson is now deciding whether he will return the railroads to private management on January 1, as he announced last spring he would, or hold them until permanent legislation for their return is passed by Congress. As the railroads now are making money, the Administration may not view the proposal to hold them unfavorably, whereas last spring they were losing heavily and constituted a drain on the treasury.

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF STATE ACCUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota—The North Dakota Legislature, in a resolution adopted by both houses at Bismarck before adjournment of the special session on Thursday, demanded the immediate resignation of William Langer, Attorney-General of the State, claiming that he had "betrayed the farmers of the State, and unlawfully attempted to wreck the Scandinavian-American Bank of Fargo and all other banks friendly to the farmers of the State."

### GOLD COMING FROM CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—To meet obligations in the United States, and in the hope of checking the movement of New York exchange rates against Canada, a shipment of \$10,000,000 in gold has been arranged by the Canadian Government. Part of this is expected to arrive here next week, and will probably be received by the Federal Reserve Bank.

### SCHWAB PURCHASE ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Charles M. Schwab has acquired control of the United Zinc Smelting Corporation. It was announced here yesterday. M. B. Lissberger has been elected president of the company.

## ORGANIZED LABOR IN CONFERENCE

Representatives of Over One Hundred Associations Meet at Washington to Consider Important Questions of Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Organized Labor will speak through its officials in a conference today to be presided over by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, on several questions of dominant interest to Labor in the United States at this time. The attendance will be representative of 112 national and international organizations.

Among organizations not affiliated with the federation, the four great brotherhoods of railroad employees will be represented, but the invitation to farmers' organizations to send delegates has not been widely accepted, and the original intention of Mr. Gompers to effect a working agreement with such organizations seems unlikely to be realized at present. Several officials in farmers' organizations will attend in a personal capacity.

The railroad employees are expected to press for a declaration in favor of extending government operation of the railroads for two more years. President Wilson is now deciding whether he will return the railroads to private management on January 1, as he announced last spring he would, or hold them until permanent legislation for their return is passed by Congress. As the railroads now are making money, the Administration may not view the proposal to hold them unfavorably, whereas last spring they were losing heavily and constituted a drain on the treasury.

It is certain the conference will pronounce emphatically against all bills or clauses of bills in Congress which make strikes illegal. The Cummins bill for the return of the railroads to private management contains an anti-striking clause. Equally vigorous may be the condemnation of the use of the injunction against strikes.

The executive committee of the steel workers now out on a strike will meet today and their grievances will be considered by the conference, which probably will include in a formal statement of Labor's position an argument for investigation of the steel industry similar to the investigation of the coal industry the government is preparing to make as part of the terms of settling the coal strike.

In general the conference will state to the Nation its conception of a national industrial policy, which the first national industrial conference failed to formulate. There are no positive indications now that a Labor party will be advocated, but Labor will be advised to vote in each congressional district in favor of candidates who are believed to be favorable to Labor's viewpoint.

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<b>Camisoles</b> Wash Satin and Crepe de Chine 1.50 to \$3 Satin Camisoles, Georgette folds, 2.00 Satin Camisoles, lace bands, 1.50 Camisoles, wash satin, block ribbon, 2.50 Satin and Georgette Camisoles, 3.00	<b>Bloomers</b> Wash Silk and Satin, cut full \$3 to 5.95 Silk Bloomers, tub silk, frill at knee, 3.00 Satin Bloomers, elastic at knee, 5.00 Satin Bloomers, step-in model, 5.00 Satin Bloomers, lace trim, 5.95



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## COMMITTEE SEEKS CONTEMPT CITATION

Ludwig C. A. K. Martens Says  
Attorney Will Appeal Decision  
on Subpoena—Santeri Nuor-  
teva on Work of Soviet Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Lusk legislative committee investigating alleged seditious activities, yesterday ordered to be prepared a petition to the State Supreme Court requiring Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, so-called Soviet Russia representative here, and Dr. Michael Mislis, former treasurer of the Russian Socialist Federation, to show cause why they should not be cited for contempt of the committee for refusing to answer certain questions and produce certain papers asked by the committee's attorneys. Mr. Martens had refused to produce his correspondence with the Soviet Government and to tell names of messengers bringing him letters from that government. Dr. Mislis had refused to give names of the executive committee of the federation.

Louis M. Martin, Assemblyman, acting chairman of the committee, said the court action would be aggressive because the standing of the committee was involved. This is accepted to mean that an attempt would be made to establish the power of the committee to hold a witness in contempt. If the power is established contempt proceedings will be directed not only against Dr. Martens and Dr. Mislis, but also against Santeri Nuorteva, secretary of the bureau, who yesterday refused to answer questions which Mr. Martens already had declined to answer.

Mr. Martens on the stand said his attorney, Dudley Field Malone, intended to appeal from the decision of Justice Greenbaum, denying his motion to vacate the committee's subpoena calling for the papers that Mr. Martens refuses to produce, basing his refusal on his claim that as representing a foreign government, his diplomatic correspondence is immune from examination by anybody other than the State Department.

### Notification Relied On

Mr. Martens has two documents designating him as Soviet representative, one a brief notification, the other a letter. He relies on the former as proof that his government had conferred representative powers on him.

John Chabrow, a student, one of the persons found in Communist headquarters in this city when the police raided that place some time ago, said that Mr. Martens at his request had helped his brother Nathan, by credentials, to get from Sweden to Russia, as a representative of the Communist Party of America. The cable message to Mr. Strom, known as Soviet representative in Stockholm, regarding his brother, had been written by Mr. Martens.

Mr. Chabrow told of the organization of a new Left Wing Socialist Party in Mexico. He had shown letters from his brother to Mr. Martens. The Communist Party had sent money to his brother, who had reported on conditions in Europe and written articles for the Communist paper here.

### Denial by Mr. Nuorteva

Santeri Nuorteva, secretary of the Soviet bureau, denied that Mr. Martens had called to Mr. Strom with reference to Nathan Chabrow. He said Mr. Chabrow's father had appealed to Mr. Martens to help his son, but Mr. Martens had pointed out it was impossible for him to do so.

John Chabrow would not say he was a member of the Left Wing, though taken at Communist headquarters, and he denied that he was a Socialist worker, though a member of the Brooklyn Socialist branch which had

been expelled from the Socialist Party by the Right Wing.

Mr. Nuorteva testified as to his organization here, during the war, of the Finnish information bureau, financed at first by the Finnish Federation of the United States and later by lecturing and contributions.

After Mr. Nuorteva became associated with the Soviet Bureau, he said, \$10,000 had been sent from the Soviet Government to the bureau but taken by United States officials.

In Finland now, he said, the government established after the "White terror" had driven the people's government to take refuge in Moscow, was still in power. His chief interest now was to raise the blockade against Russia and reestablish trade relations.

### No Part in Demonstration

It was not the Soviet Bureau's business to participate in outside demonstrations for raising the blockade, such as the October 8 affair in Washington Square, when he said workers were ridden down by the police. Before that event two men, one of whom he thought was a police agent, had called on him and asked him to cooperate with the demonstration, but he refused. He was still trying to find out who they were.

It is understood that the \$10,000 referred to by Mr. Nuorteva as having been taken away by officials was never given back to the man who was carrying it after he had been examined preliminarily to being allowed to land at this port. It is also understood the Soviet Bureau may institute court action to get this money back.

### Mr. Nuorteva Withholds Names

Mr. Nuorteva said he had met William C. Bullitt in the State Department at Washington and he also knew Lincoln Steffens, but had not met Prof. George Herron, now in Switzerland. He had written to Mr. Strom, but did not know the names or locations of other agents through which the bureau communicated with Soviet Russia. He declined to tell the names of any messengers who had traveled between Soviet Russia and Mr. Martens, on the ground that he was an employee under Mr. Martens and that he possessed such information in confidence. He also declined to tell the routes or methods by which these messengers entered the United States.

Messages from Soviet Russia, witness said, had ordered Mr. Martens not to take part in any political work in the United States, but merely to bring about a situation under which trade relations would be resumed. Other messages had quoted the Bullitt commission report on Soviet Russia.

The chairman asked what that was, and witness said Mr. Bullitt was diplomatic representative of the United States when the report was made. Never had these messages even hinted at bringing about a Soviet government here. Samuel A. Berger, Deputy Attorney-General, asked who were members of the Bullitt commission and who appointed them. Mr. Nuorteva named Mr. Steffens and Mr. Bullitt as two members and could not say who had appointed them. He refused to tell who now had custody of the papers which Mr. Martens testified had been removed outside of the State. He had not discussed this subject with Mr. Martens recently.

"The dictaphone must have been working wrong," he smiled. "You have an imaginative mind," Mr. Berger smiled back. Mr. Nuorteva said that all his speeches in this country discussed Russia and Finland only.

### TEACHERS' SALARY FIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The legislative committee on Municipal Finance yesterday reported in favor of the Boston School Committee's bill, to increase salaries of Boston teachers from \$72 to \$384 a year, instead of the teachers' bill, which would grant a flat increase of \$600 to all teachers. The campaign for the \$600 increase, it is said, will now be transferred to the floor of the Legislature.

## LEGION ADHERENTS LEAVE LIBERALS

Pennsylvania and Massachusetts  
Delegates Withdraw From the  
Conference Following Refusal  
to Indorse "Americanization"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Members of the Pennsylvania delegation and all the members of the Massachusetts group withdrew from the Committee of Forty-Eight conference here yesterday afternoon, following the refusal of the gathering to indorse establishment of a special body to educate the people of the United States in citizenship. The motion to propagate Americanization was made by Maj. Samuel Wetherill of Philadelphia, and when it was voted down he led the withdrawal, along with W. C. Morgan of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who formally withdrew his state delegation. Nearly all the withdrawing delegates are members of the American Legion.

There was a long debate on a resolution condemning universal military service. The resolution was finally referred for action to a committee of acknowledged pacifists, C. H. Brinley, of New York, Miss Melinda Alexander, of Montana, and George H. Melon, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Scores of pacifists spoke from the floor on the resolution, declaring that conscription was the blackest blot on the name of the United States, and that to raise a large army is to subjugate the Nation. Several western delegates declared that the adoption of a resolution condemning military service would brand the new movement as an aggregation of pacifists and ruin it before it got under way.

The single-tax group succeeded in having the single tax indorsed in the final draft of the platform. Attempts to revise the action of the convention in approving government ownership of railways and public utilities were defeated. The adoption of a plank calling for the lifting of the Russian blockade was vigorously cheered. A national campaign fund was started and arrangements begun to form a committee of seven to oppose and counteract partisan propaganda.

No party name had been selected yesterday nor had the delegates shown any marked preferences for a presidential candidate.

## IDAHO SAVES UNDER THE CABINET SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho.—After six months' operation of the cabinet form of government in Idaho its economical value financially may be observed. One of the arguments against the inauguration of a system had been the necessity of an appropriation of \$200,000 greater than that of the preceding two years. Now the report is given from the Governor's office that receipts of \$96,200 greater than last year have already been received under its management.

agement. The new form of government provided for a purchasing bureau for state supplies. The amount saved to the State on its coal contracts for its various institutions and the purchase of automobile license tags has exceeded the amount appropriated for the purchasing bureau.

## BOSTON WELCOME TO ARMENIANS

Ten Thousand Persons Expected  
to Greet Visitors Who Will  
Plead for Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Boston Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Interest in the reception to the Armenian military and political missions in this city, tomorrow, has been so marked that the meeting will be held in Mechanics Building. More than 10,000 persons are expected to greet the visitors, whose aim is to interest the United States in Armenian independence and to obtain permission to recruit here an army of Armenians to serve in their ancestral country.

Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of history at Harvard University, will extend the greetings of the Boston public to the visitors at the meeting in Mechanics Building, which will be preceded by services in Trinity Church, at which William Lawrence, Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, will speak. Bishop Papken Gulesserian and other Armenian clergymen will conduct church services in the Armenian tongue. Speeches at the meeting in Mechanics Building will be largely in Armenian.

General Antranik is not known by any other name to his followers. He conducted a campaign in Armenia that has received high praise from allied officers. Accompanying him is General Pagratounie, who organized the defense of Baku after the Kerensky government collapsed. In that government he was chief of the general staff. He defended Baku and the oil wells against much greater forces of Turks and Tatars, but was finally compelled to withdraw into Persia with about 10,000 refugees.

There will be a banquet in the Copple Plaza hotel in the evening, at which there will be a number of American speakers.

The political delegation consists of the former premier of the Armenian Republic, Hovhannes Katchaznouni; Prof. Arapaham Der-Hagopian, who represents the national delegation of his people at the Paris peace deliberations; Dr. Garo Pastermadjian, diplomatic representative of the Armenian Republic to Washington; and Ardashes Enfidjian, former minister of finance of the young republic. Professor Der-Hagopian has long been a member of the corps of instruction of Robert College, while Dr. Pastermadjian, who was formerly a deputy to the Ottoman parliament, is perhaps better known to his fellow countrymen by his revolutionary name "Armen Garo."

The delegates will be received on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, by A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, and at 11 o'clock by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston. On the following morning they will be received by Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts.

## PROPOSED LAW ON DEPORTATION

Drastic Provisions for the Expul-  
sion From the United States of  
Persons Deemed Dangerous to  
the Welfare of the Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Several bills on the subject of immigration have been introduced in the House by Albert Johnson (D.), Representative from Washington, but the latest one of which he is the author is the most drastic. It provides not only for the deportation and exclusion of a large class of persons who may be deemed dangerous to the welfare of the Republic, but also makes it a felony for them to return or to seek to return after deportation.

Persons liable to expulsion and deportation are defined as: "Aliens who are anarchists; who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all forms of law; those who advocate or teach the assassination of public officials or the unlawful destruction of property; aliens who are affiliated with any organization that teaches or advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States or of all forms of law and which writes and circulates publications advocating such action, or which advocates or teaches sabotage, or which seeks to achieve economic or political ends by any such methods. All such persons are to be excluded by the United States."

It is further provided that any alien who, at any time after entering the United States is found to have been at the time of entry or to have become thereafter a member of any one of the classes enumerated, shall, upon warrant of the Secretary of Labor, be taken into custody and deported in the manner provided for by the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917.

Any alien who shall seek to return after having been deported is to be deemed guilty of a felony and liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years. Upon the termination of his imprisonment, moreover, he is to be taken into custody and again deported.

Mr. Johnson's idea is to make the United States safe for law-and-order-abiding citizens and to insure to them its benefits and immunity from the annoyances and dangers of anarchists and disseminators of anarchy and disorder.

### JUNIOR FARMERS TO COMPETE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ORONO, Maine.—Not less than 200 boys and girls, local club leaders and farm bureau chairmen in club work, are expected to attend the state con-

test of agricultural club champions at the University of Maine on January 1, 2, and 3. An appropriation of \$200 from the Maine Central Railroad will take care of the question of awards in all of the projects except that of sweet-corn raising. The Maine Canners Association will look after that branch, awarding five University of Maine scholarships, aggregating in value \$325.

## NEW TEXTILE MILLS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

GASTONIA, North Carolina.—To the south of Gastonia, and within a few miles of the corporate limits of the town, there are seven additional textile plants now in course of construction. Two or three of them are nearing completion. The construction of these seven cotton mill plants, including equipment, will cost approximately \$2,500,000. Suitable homes for the operatives, 360 of them, are also being built, or have been erected. Road construction, too, is under way, and when completed this new Gastonia County manufacturing district will have an excellent hard-surfaced highway, which is being built by the State and county, with liberal federal aid. It will be a model asphalt road.

Gaston County is the leading textile manufacturing county in North Carolina. The operatives receive good wages, and but little discontent with labor conditions has been in evidence, despite the efforts of labor agitators to stir up trouble among the operatives. Weavers are paid as high as \$40 and \$42 a week, and even doffer boys can earn from \$15 to \$18 a week in many of the Gaston mills. Large numbers of these operatives have bank accounts, and a considerable number own automobiles. The mills and the mill homes have electric lights, and the homes in many instances have running water. Good schools are provided.

## NEGROES ASK THEIR RIGHTS AS CITIZENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Negro does not want a social program, what he wants is his rights as a United States citizen according to Negro church leaders at the meeting of the Interchurch World Movement here. There had been some efforts to solve the race question on the basis of expediency and class ideas, but these would not meet the situation, said the Rev. L. K. Williams, pastor of the Olive Baptist church of Chicago.

The interchurch movement will admit Negro church leaders to its conferences and will place Negroes on its various committees. It was announced by the Rev. William Covert, who was chairman of the Illinois meeting.

## ALLEGED EXCESS ELECTION OUTPUT

Charge That Violations of Law  
in New Jersey Nullify the  
Votes for Governor-Elect and  
Twelve Assemblymen-Elect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Quoting the section of the Corrupt Practices Act of the State of New Jersey which limits the amount to be spent in aid of any candidate for election to the office of governor to \$25,000, and provides that the Attorney-General may "institute quo warranto proceedings to remove from office any person whose nomination or election shall be void under the provisions of this act," G. Rowland Munroe, attorney for the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, charges that more than \$25,000 was spent in the election of Edward I. Edwards, Governor-elect, and of the 12 assemblymen-elect from Essex County, therefore rendering their election null and void.

The act further prohibits the expenditure of any money by or on behalf of any candidate except through his campaign manager, according to Mr. Munroe, who charges further that money was spent freely in behalf of the candidacy of Mr. Edwards and the 12 assemblymen-elect by persons other than their campaign managers. He says that the Association Opposed to National Prohibition established a temporary office in Newark and circulated paid advertising in the papers of the State, spending money enough to bring the total expended in Mr. Edwards' behalf up to about \$27,000. As the association, and not the campaign manager, paid for that advertising, this constituted, Mr. Munroe says, "a glaring, repeated and apparently willful violation of the law and rendered the election of those advocated null and void."

Mr. Munroe stated these facts in a letter addressed to Thomas F. McCran, Attorney-General of the State of New Jersey. He said also that Chief Justice Gummere had charged the grand jury of Essex County to investigate violations of the Corrupt Practices Act occurring in that county.

### SIX CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas.—Six candidates have avowed their candidacy for the governorship. They are, Tom J. Terral of Union County; Tom G. McRae of Nevada County; George R. Hayne of Nevada County; John T. Riggs of Garland County; Smeade Powell of Ouachita County; and Frank M. Wells of Ashley County. It is rumored that Congressman H. M. Jacobway of the fifth district will also run.

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Motor Gloves, \$8	Millinery, Street Hats, Sport Hats, \$15 to \$50 and up
Canes, \$4 to \$15	Silk and Wool Sweaters, \$10 to \$65
Umbrellas, \$3.50 to \$18	Sport Coats, Leather Sport, Skating and Motor Coats, \$25 to \$125
Motor and Sport Caps, \$2 to \$6	Street and Motor Coats in Wool, \$55 to \$135
Silk Mufflers, \$5.50 to \$18	Fur Trimmed Street Coats, \$100 to \$275
Wool Mufflers, \$5.50 to \$18	Sport Skirts, \$22.50 to \$35
Hats, \$6 to \$16	Dresses for Street and Semi-Dress, \$39.50 to \$150
Leather Coats, \$85 to \$125	Blouses, \$5.50 to \$40
Leather and Wool Reversible Coats, \$85 to \$125	
Street Coats, \$65 to \$100	
Ullsters, \$75 to \$125	
Raccoon Coats, \$175 to \$350	
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## PROGRESS IN MOTOR CARBURETORS SLOW

Horsepower of Cars Compared With Caloric Value of Gasoline Shows About 30 Per Cent Only of Thermal Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—There is little doubt, writes "Twain," that the motor of carburetors fitted with liquid fuel for motor vehicles fitted with internal combustion engines—whether used for private or commercial purposes—has not progressed in keeping with the development of the other features of motor-chassis design during the last few years.

To realize that this is so, it is not necessary to enter into highly technical reasons, but merely to consider the practical gains which the carburetor of today affords in comparison with that of 10 or 15 years ago. A cooler and quieter engine, capable of greater flexibility and evenness of running, and a small increase in mileage per gallon of fuel burnt are the sum total of the substantial advantages due to such advancement as has been made in the matter.

Even these are partly attributable to the better construction of the power unit itself; for instance, greater freedom of exhaust, enlarged radiating surface, higher inlet and outlet water pipes, and a more efficient water pump account to some extent for the lack of boiling of the modern engine under trying conditions. In the same way, better lubricant and lubrication methods, lighter reciprocating parts, and more accurate balancing help to make up the other qualities mentioned.

### Fuel Consumption High

As regards actual consumption, what has been achieved? Where a touring car 10 years ago ran perhaps 15 miles to the gallon, the equivalent type of chassis will now run 25, or a commercial vehicle which did four or five miles will now accomplish nine or ten miles to the gallon; even the modern light car—which is designed for economy in maintenance—will burn a gallon of petrol for every 35 to 40 miles run.

At this point it is well to remember the capacity of liquid fuel, or rather the energy which is latent therein. The caloric value of a gallon (British) of ordinary good grade petrol is about 134,000 heat units (British thermal unit). This may be expressed in terms of work as representing well over 3000 horsepower. When the motorist, therefore, pours two gallons into his petrol tank he is handling fuel which has a latent energy of some 6300 horsepower!

The minute amount of force obtained after conversion from the engine—let alone the power given off at the road wheels—is indeed a very disappointing fact. The efficiency of the transmission of power from the flywheel of the engine to the road wheels has improved a good deal during late years, but is still very far from being even satisfactory, and this is not to be wondered at when it is considered that except for improved types of bearing, better gear-cutting, higher quality material and lubricant, and one or two other important, though comparatively minor, changes, there has been little radical alteration until quite recently in the construction of the average motor chassis since the early days of the industry.

### Thermal Efficiency the Goal

Today there are signs that the stereotyped pattern of automobile or truck may at last recede into the background in favor of newer and more original ideas, largely learnt from aircraft construction during the war. However, it is to the means of converting the latent heat in the fuel into mechanical work that it is proposed to draw attention here.

It is not possible in a single article to deal with the very important question of ignition timing although it bears largely on the subject of carburetion and combustion; therefore this must be deferred for the present. In order to be fair to the modern method of carburetion it is necessary to bear in mind that the construction of the internal combustion engine is such that in order to make it of practical value it is essential to permit it to be a great dissipator of heat.

Thus the thermal efficiency—which

put in simple language is the capacity of a machine for converting heat into work—of the motor-car engine is not likely to be high. Even with the modern power unit it probably does not rise much above 30 per cent, while 25 per cent would not be very wide of the figure of many an engine today. To render the working temperature of the cylinders low enough for practical purposes, the cooling water must abstract 30 to 40 per cent of the heat, but allowing for this consideration, there is evidently a wide margin still for improvement in the matter of getting greater value for the fuel.

### Much Heat Wasted

In addition, there is great scope for the utilization of much of the heat which is at present entirely wasted, for bettering carburetion and for enabling the heavier grades of fuel—which possess greater heat value and at the same time are cheaper to buy—to be used in the ordinary standard engine. The problem of supplying a motor working under severe conditions of rapid acceleration and deceleration under varying loads and with widely differing atmospheres with a suitable and constant gas is undoubtedly very difficult of solution.

That it is possible, however, is almost a certainty, and from tests made of various recent inventions relating to this matter it seems that the goal, if not within reach, is at any rate considerably nearer than it was. But this remark only relates to the untiring and persevering efforts of one or two men, and the average carburetor is still very far short of what it should be today. Where does the fault lie? There is scarcely a carburetor on the market which attempts to produce a dry and homogeneous gas.

Little or no attention is paid to the highly important question of temperature, and the atomizing of the fuel—so that the air is adequately carbureted—is not seriously provided for. It is a haphazard method, with the result that useful energy is thrown away. Many difficulties have to be encountered, such as resistance to the flow of fuel and its inertia, but no high efficiency can ever be obtained by merely allowing air at unsuitable and varying temperatures to mix with petrol particles and to enter the cylinder in such a state. Under these conditions not only is great extravagance in fuel consumption occasioned, but also loss of power through ineffectual burning or "explosion."

### Dry Mixture Is Imperative

It is absolutely imperative that the carbureting device should produce a gas, that is, a mixture which is thoroughly dry and properly mixed, and this, apart from the question of correct proportions of air to fuel. This can only be produced by attending to the temperature of the air to be carbureted, for, if raised sufficiently, it will not only tend to dry the mixture but also to form it into a gas. Care should be taken to design the air ports and chambers in such a way that the risk of condensation—owing to the gas in its early stages coming into contact with metallic surfaces—may be reduced as much as possible. This is a common cause of energy waste with many motor-car engines, especially in winter.

With a dry and well-mixed gas supplied to the engine, even with the metal cold, good power should be given off, with evenness of running. With how many makes of carburetor today is it possible to start up an engine from cold and obtain smooth and ample power almost immediately? Hardly one. Surely after these years of experience one might expect better results than those which are obtainable now. With the extremely high cost of petrol the motorist is thankful if he gets an increase in mileage to the gallon of five miles, but it is time that instead of running 25 or 30 to the gallon, the car owner should be able to double, even treble, his mileage, in view of the latent energy which is in the fuel.

### TRADE UNIONS AND COOPERATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress has appointed a special sub-committee to consider the question of closer working relationships between the trade unions and the cooperative movement. The sub-committee has already met, but no definite steps for an alliance have yet been taken. It is understood the discussion is to be continued, and a scheme may be brought forward at the forthcoming Trades Union Congress in London.

## IRISH FARMS SHOW GREAT PROSPERITY

Value of Irish Educational Methods Seen in Results Achieved, Especially in Crop Raising, Poultry and Dairy Farming

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—At the annual meeting of the Irish Council of Agriculture every phase covered by the department was gone into and discussed, and served to show the amazing prosperity of the Irish farmers at the present time. It was decided that the present tillage area should be adhered to, for it was urged that to return to the pre-war acreage would reduce the national wealth, reduce the population, set back the revival of the art of tillage, and would, in fact, be in every way disastrous.

No class of live stock, it was stated, had made such progress as poultry, or paid so well. In 1917 there had been a decrease of over 4,000,000 on the number in 1916; and 2,000,000 of this decrease had since been made good. A marked improvement was also shown in the class of fowl kept even in the smallest cottages, with the result that in the last 10 months 40 per cent more eggs had been exported than in the corresponding 10 months of 1913, a normal pre-war year. The results more than justified the inadequate amount of money spent on education and research.

### Barley Wins First Prize

The barley which won the prize at the Royal Agricultural Hall in London was grown by Mr. Doyle in Kilkenny from seed raised on the department's plant station at Ballinacorra, and another Kilkenny farmer carried off several other prizes in other classes. The crops from which the winning specimens were grown had been reserved for seed, this being part of the process by which the yield of their crops was raised.

Another illustration of the value of Irish educational methods was seen in the dairying industry. For a long time past there had been established in Cork the Munster Institute, probably the greatest dairy and domestic economy school for girls in the world. Beside it had been growing up the younger branch in Ulster at Cookstown of County Tyrone. For the first time, the Ulster school had sent this year competitors to the Lillingston Show, and in order to give the Ulsterites a fair field, the Cork Institute, which had carried all before them year after year, generously refrained from entering, with the result that the

Ulster girls carried all before them—winning the championship and a string of first prizes.

Great experiments had been carried out by Miss Murphy at the Munster Institute, aiming at improving the egg-producing qualities of fowls, and in competitions in which similar institutions all over the world were taking part. Ireland had been securing preeminence.

### Increase in Chief Crops

To these educational methods could be ascribed the remarkable increase in all the chief crops. The increased yield in these alone had been estimated at £8,000,000 per annum, but Mr. Gill, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, said that this was a conservative underestimate based on small areas and years of low prices. Taking the present areas under crops and recent averages, it should be nearer £15,000,000.

On every hand, it was stated, there was a new impulse and rush of students in the technical schools, and this eagerness was founded upon experience, upon the proved and ascertained results, which employers, parents, and students had seen with their own eyes and experienced in their own shops, factories, banks, warehouses, and homes. All this was the result of determined and intelligent industry, and it proved, what might be erroneously assumed from the turmoil on the surface of things, that the vast mass of the Irish people, north and south, were a sober, solid, and industrious people, with great ability in practical affairs.

## COOPERATION IN BELFAST PROSPERING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—A most interesting cooperative exhibition in Belfast is good proof of the vitality of the cooperative movement in the North of Ireland. The membership of the Belfast society is now 20,400, and the annual trade is valued at £1,250,000. The society was started some 30 years ago with a membership of 200 and a capital of £200, and now has a share capital of close on a quarter of a million. Its object is to bring to every householder the necessities of life at the lowest possible price.

Out of any profits made the expenses of management are first paid and anything remaining is distributed to the consumers from the buyers, because the property is their own. The present exhibition shows the wide area of industry which the cooperative movement covers, including confectionery, baking, furniture, grocery, boot-making, drapery. In the local organization, educational and recreational facilities are provided, and choirs and orchestras are organized.

## BRITISH HELP FOR WEST INDIAN TRADE

Government Recommended to Finance Regular Steamer Service to West Indies Via Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The report of the West Indian shipping committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to consider the probable effect of the shipping position after the war on British trade with British West Indian colonies, was issued recently as a White Paper.

The committee was presided over by Lieut.-Col. L. S. Avery, M. P., and included representatives of the Colonial Office, Admiralty, Board of Trade, General Post Office, Ministry of Shipping, Department of Overseas Trade, Crown Agents for the Colonies, West India Committee, and representatives of steamship lines running to the West Indies.

The committee in its report states that it has been represented that it is very desirable that the West Indies should have a regular direct service with the mother country, and that a regular passenger service is essential to the colonies. It is satisfied that to maintain a remunerative service, direct financial assistance must be provided by the government concerned.

### Problem Is One of Finance

The problem reduces itself to one of finance. A fortnightly service would require eight 12-knot steamers, and for a three-weekly service five steamers, or possibly six might be needed. Having no material for forming an estimate of the financial cost of this or any other regular service, the committee considers that it would be wiser for the governments concerned to proceed tentatively. In a year's time, however, there might be considerable advantages in calling for alternative tenders for a three-weekly as well as for a fortnightly service for a short period of years and, when the tenders are received, decide in the light of the financial position what service should be approved for the period decided upon.

The British Government has in the past paid in subsidies for the West Indian mail contract a sum considerably in excess of that required to pay for the purely mail service rendered by the mail contract company, and it considers it essential that this policy should be continued.

The committee considers that it would be an appreciable advantage to the West Indies, Canada, and the United Kingdom, if the passenger and mail service between the United Kingdom and the West Indies, and that between Canada and the West Indies

were made a continuous service to the West Indies.

With regard to Jamaica the committee recommends that the governments concerned should watch the shipping situation closely so that, should the opportunity arise, arrangements could be made for one of the regular lines passing Jamaica for the Panama Canal and beyond to make Jamaica a regular port of call, in return for a small subsidy.

### Canada May Also Assist

In the case of each of the colonies of Jamaica, British Honduras, the Bahama Islands, and Bermuda, the committee is of opinion that their needs for communication with British territories can be met to a large extent by the assistance which the Canadian Government may find it possible to provide.

With regard to the possibility of mail or passenger communication by some form of air service between the various West Indian Islands, the committee states that the estimates given the committee by the Air Ministry make the initiation of such a scheme by the government out of the question at present.

The committee also considers the question of providing increased port or other facilities for shipping, and a sub-committee was appointed to consider the harbors of Kingston, Demerara, and Port of Spain. With regard to Kingston, the sub-committee reported that the conditions existing at present would not justify a large expenditure on deepening the port or improving the coaling facilities. On the subject of Demerara harbor, the sub-committee agreed that to make any substantial improvement it would be necessary to spend a very large sum of money. With regard to the Port of Spain a resolution was passed in favor of a scheme of deep water wharves, provided they could be built at a reasonable cost.

## DEBATE ON LAND NATIONALIZATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special

THE HAGUE, Holland.—In a recent debate on the budget, a motion concerning the nationalization of the land was under discussion by Parliament. The motion was rejected by 64 votes to 3.

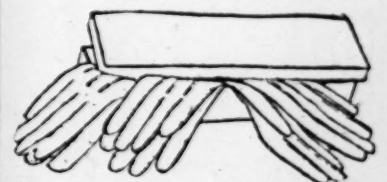
Speaking to the motion, Mr. Troelstra, the leader of the Social Democrat Party, said it was easy enough to expound, but the great question was what was to be done with the confiscated property. That was not a question of power but of organization. It had been the misfortune of Russia that confiscation had preceded organization. It was, therefore, impossible for the party to support the motion.



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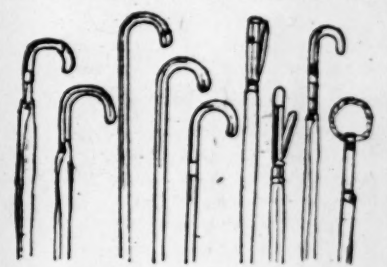
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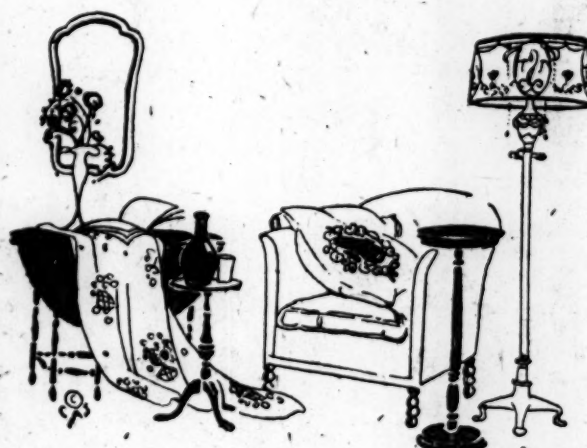
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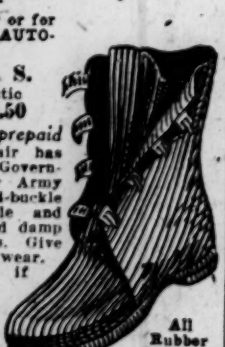
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## LABOR DEMANDS A STABILIZED WAGE

Such Measure, However, Would  
Not Meet Present Situation  
in Britain, Owing to Further  
Rise in Cost of Living

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
labor correspondent

LONDON, England—No one with a sense of responsibility will deny that the industrial horizon is dark and gloomy in the extreme, and that it will take every ounce of British energy and tact to avoid grave conflict and social upheaval. Take the two questions—or to be more correct—the one question, because they are closely related—that of increased production and the demand for increased wages. The former, naturally, is the nightmare of employers, who assert that current demands are out of all proportion to the supplies, that while production remains at its present level it finds its reflex in rising prices, which is further reflected in a demand for increased wages. The difficulty of the employers is that they cannot very well undertake long term contracts or make any extensive arrangements ahead until both prices and wages have attained some degree of stability.

There has been a widespread demand among trade unionists for the stabilization of wages, due to the belief, justified by the fall in the cost of living, that there would be a continued rise in the purchasing power of a sovereign, and that, therefore, this was tantamount to an increased wage.

The trade unions foresaw that this reduction in the cost of living would give employers an excuse for demanding a reduction in wages; and this the unions wished to avoid. But the stabilization of wages by no means meets the present situation and temper of the workers, who have seen the cost of living (as per Board of Trade figures) rise again at an alarming rate during the past few months to over 15 per cent above that in June of this year.

The Court of Arbitration has given its decision in regard to the application for an increase in wages on the part of the engineering and allied trades. As on the last four-monthly hearing in June the writer expressed the opinion that as the Court of Arbitration's function was to adjust wages to cost of living, and as the cost of living had remained stationary since the last award, no advance could be justifiably made, so on the present oc-

casional there can be no justification in refusing to grant an increase to meet the additional cost of food and clothing. The court has awarded an advance of 5s. a week to men workers. "In full satisfaction of its claims submitted."

Prices are still rising and will doubtless continue to rise until such time as the volume of goods produced equals the purchasing power exerted by the community as a whole. There are two direct methods of effecting an equilibrium between these factors. First, to curtail the purchasing power by reducing wages and incomes; second, to increase considerably the output of those engaged in the production of socially necessary articles, particularly those necessities for which the public cries almost in vain.

Necessaries and Luxuries  
Distinction is made here between the plain necessities of life and the extravagances which adorn the windows of London's most fashionable shopping quarters. No stranger passing through the West End could believe that there was a real and serious problem of under-production engaging the attention of loyal patriots in many walks of life. Accordingly it is difficult to convince the average working man, who has seen and knows these fashionable haunts, that there is great need for him to give of his best, for never, perhaps, was there such a lavish display of luxuries. Indeed, it would seem that the first trades to have recovered since the war are those engaged in the production of useless and costly nicknacks.

Little time need be spent in discussing the first alternative, that of reducing wages, for the simple reason that organized labor would violently resist any attempt to give effect to such a policy. There remains production, concerning which so much is being said and written, invariably with the idea of reaching the ear of the working classes, who it is supposed are almost entirely responsible for the difficulties with which the country is faced. It is not implied that the workers are blameless in this matter. Investigation in many and varied industries strengthens the belief that there is undoubtedly a sluggish feeling prevalent, resulting in a "take things easy" attitude. But there is absolutely no foundation for believing that this is in accordance with a defined plan or in consequence of official instructions. Therefore, remarks directed against labor leaders and toward securing a change in the constitution of the trade unions are beside the mark.

Disappointed Labor  
Labor is frankly disappointed. There is a widespread sourness among the rank and file, due partly to shattered hopes, raised in their breasts during

the war period; partly to a growing feeling that all is not well with the world, and that the promised land of peace and plenty is not within measurable distance of attainment.

The writer has repeatedly emphasized the opinion that Bolshevism—or more correctly the theories that the Bolsheviks stand for—have very little support in Great Britain. The growing discontent, the take-it-easy policy, is the direct result of the material conditions with which the workers are faced; the most that the extremists can do is to take full advantage of these conditions, draw their own moral and adorn the tale.

On the employers' side among the many circumstances responsible for low efficiency of production, timidity and conservatism share honors for first place. Employers are not sure what is going to happen next, and are consequently content to rub along manufacturing in the ways of their parents in inadequate and obsolete equipment, disjointed works administration, and lack of routine. Difficulties arising out of transition from war to peace production one would think would have disappeared after a year, but they are still apparently the cause of anxiety here and there. A more real contributing cause of low production is the shortage and difficulty of material, the delays and difficulties of transport, and the fact that many firms have to train the employees who have taken the places of those who have gone.

The foregoing by no means exhausts the factors contributing to the problem of production and wages, but nevertheless indicate strongly that there is much work to be done by the government—indeed much of it can be done only by the government—before the country can settle down with any appreciable degree of assurance and equanimity.

### WIRELESS ON DUTCH SHIPS

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent at The Hague

THE HAGUE, Holland—The Netherlands Shipowners Society has called the attention of the government to the proclamation of the British Merchant Shipping Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1919, Chapter 38, whereby British vessels of over 1600 tons gross are required to have a wireless installation. Three months after the act has come into force for British ships, it will also apply to ships of foreign nationality, over 1600 tons gross, calling at British ports. The society declares that according to information received, there is neither sufficient personnel nor matériel to comply with the act so far as Dutch ships are concerned. It urges that the Dutch Government shall leave nothing undone to obtain an exemption from the onerous clause for Dutch ships.

## LABOR SUCCESSES AT CIVIC ELECTIONS

British Electors Decide to Test  
Constructive Proposals Put  
Forward by Labor Party

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Labor has every reason to feel satisfied with itself as the result of its success in the recent municipal elections, and looks forward with confidence in its ability to secure a much greater representation in the future legislative and administrative work of the country. The elections for local bodies furnish abundant evidence that the electorate are thoroughly dissatisfied with the conduct of affairs and are intent upon giving Labor an opportunity of carrying into effect the constructive proposals which form the platform of the Labor Party. The elections belie also the statement, so frequently reiterated in the press, that in consequence of the community's profound disgust with the railwaymen and the miners and their connection with the political Labor movement, Labor could look forward with certainty to an expression of that disgust by the defeat of their candidates, whilst another section of the press would "split the progressive vote." This warning cry done yeoman service in the past, but surely the last elections demonstrate beyond cavil, that if the cry was sincere it is not Labor who should in the future be charged with the indictment, for next to the sweeping Labor gains, the outstanding feature of the elections is the almost complete extinction of the Radical or Progressive Party.

Labor has long maintained that the differences between the orthodox political parties, whether described as Conservative or Liberal, Municipal Reformers or Progressives, was more apparent than real; that whenever Labor had reached a stage of political development that threatened the supremacy of either party, they would close their ranks and form a coalition under one name or another. This prognostication has been fulfilled with remarkable accuracy, for, generally speaking, it is precisely what has happened and is happening, particularly in the elections for local bodies. This must be a source of congratulation to Independent Labor, which party has been mainly responsible for the propagation of a theory the cause and basis of so much discussion a decade or two ago, when the Liberal Labor leaders of the trade unions held sway and when the running of Independent Labor candidates was violently denounced as due to the influence of the

reactionaries and financed with "Tory gold."

The complete returns from the provinces are not yet to hand, but it is known that the success has been universal. Particularly hopeful is the noticeable increase in the number of women candidates, the majority of whom ran under the Labor ticket, who displayed an unusual knowledge of political affairs, and an earnestness and transparent honesty that must very materially contribute to keeping the affairs of the "parish pump" clean and unsullied.

## BELGIUM EXPORTING COAL TO FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Belgium, a considerable producer and exporter of coal, like other nations, is itself becoming involved in the coal crisis. Production is diminishing and certain industrial establishments as well as homes are finding their supplies running short, if not exhausted. Nevertheless Belgium continues to export stocks to those countries which were promised supplies.

In the first eight months of the current year, she exported 2,650,000 tons of coal, 210,000 tons of coke, and 260,000 tons of briquettes. In 1913, for the same period, 3,300,000 tons of coal, 700,000 tons of coke, and 400,000 tons of briquettes were exported, while 6,000,000 tons of coal, 770,000 tons of coke, and 300,000 tons of briquettes were imported. For the first six months of the present year exports of coal to France amounted to 7,873,998 tons valued at 1,026,000 francs. In 1914, during the same period of time, the figures were 12,296,975 tons valued at 303,000,000 francs.

Despite the decrease in the number of coal mine employees coal production in September had risen to 88 per cent of the normal output of 1913. At Liège production rose from 73.6 per cent in August to 80 per cent in September. The following shows the production in tons for September: Mons 377,280, Center 279,620, Charleroi 570,220, Namur 47,380, Liège 398,900, Limbourg 11,870.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN SEES NEED FOR TAX CHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Speaking at the autumn meeting of the executive council of the National Chamber of Trade at the Guildhall, Austen Chamberlain said he did not mind confessing that in many matters he was old-fashioned. He disliked "stunts," particularly in matters of finance. They were con-

fronted with problems of immense complexity and difficulty. In such a situation what did they need? Neither undue pessimism nor extravagant optimism. The situation which he had disclosed to the House of Commons was one which gave no cause for panic, but no chance for complacency.

He had sounded a note of alarm in August last because he thought it was necessary, and it had had some effect, because the position had improved and that improvement was shown in the White Paper issued. They could not right the world by fits and starts. They could not deal with national finance by daily and monthly averages. They had to take a wide view over a term of years. They must settle a policy and adhere to it whatever the passing fortunes of time.

Next year was certain to be an abnormal year which meant that the figures for next year would be no guide to the year thereafter. He thought his statement in the House of Commons that there would be no additional taxation had been imperfectly understood. What he intended to convey was a warning that if expenditure was increased taxation must be increased. He was convinced that any commission which investigated income tax would recommend very large changes involving some redistribution of the burden and certainly affecting the yield of the tax. He would like to do away with the excess profits tax which was unfair and had no small share in the rise of prices. But if the war profits tax were abolished, they must have a substitute. There must be a readjustment of taxation if they were to spend more on the early reduction of debt, particularly the great mass of floating debt.

## ILLEGAL DRILLING IN DUBLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Twenty-two young men were recently brought before the magistrate in Dublin on a charge of unlawful assembly and with having arms and ammunition in their possession. The police stated that 25 had been arrested but that three who had been actually seen with arms had been handed over to the military to be dealt with. They all refused to recognize the court, and the Chief Crown Solicitor who conducted the case said that he was authorized to state that illegal drilling would not be tolerated and that the authorities had determined to stamp it out. The magistrate offered to order them to keep the peace for 12 months on bail in sureties of £20 each, and two others of £10 each, or to go to prison for six months. One of them said that it would not be consistent with their ideals to give bail, as they had already refused to recognize the court.

## WORK FOR FORMER BRITISH OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Presiding over the first annual general meeting of the Imperial Ex-Services Association at Caxton Hall, Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice said that the prospects for the coming winter were gloomy. The best estimate they had been able to obtain showed that there were at the present moment 15,000 former officers out of employment, in spite of the fact that a very considerable number of officers had been found employment. An inquiry had been opened at 24 Grosvenor Place, where employers would be brought into direct touch with suitable former officers. They had also arranged to open another bureau in the City, and to extend these all over the country. Their motto must be "self-help" and they were against any appeal to the public. It was not a case of charity with former officers, and in the present state of the nation's finances it was not practical politics to demand or expect further financial assistance from the government.

Capt. H. H. C. Baird, D. S. O., said that the number of officers and men of similar training on the books of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labor, was 19,000. The vacancies at their disposal totaled over 4070.

A resolution proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel MacDowell, and seconded by Maj. Faudel Phillips, was carried expressing the opinion that as former officers it was in the national interest to unite and organize so as to be able to place their services at the disposal of the State, irrespective of whichever party might be in power, in cases of national emergency for the preservation of life, the maintenance of social order, and food communications.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice also spoke on the subject of employment for service men at a luncheon in connection with the association. He said that during the war former service men had been generously assisted by charitable organizations, but the latter, thinking further assistance unnecessary, had given up their work. In the present state of public finances it was not a practicable proposition to appeal to the government for any large sums to help men who had served during the war. The main problem was to find employment and to bring former service men into touch with employers. Thirteen thousand men were being demobilized daily and it was extremely probable that by the end of the year the unemployment figures would run into close upon half a million.



Lamp—Very fine  
Chinese mirror-black  
porcelain, decorated  
in gold with fine  
cast brass mounting.  
Shade—Gold silk  
and black chiffon, with  
very effective em-  
broidery in black and  
gold.  
Lamp—\$185.00  
Shade—\$70.00

Large table lamp—  
Hand decorated  
Holland pottery in  
blue and gold color  
effect—very effective.  
Shade—  
French blue damask,  
with antique gold  
trimming and moss  
edge.  
Lamp—\$70.00  
Shade—\$115.00



Lamp—Chinese ox-blood, vase carved, cast brass  
mounting—finished in dull gold. Shade—Tan  
Georgette crepe and gold cloth, with unusual  
trimmings in gold and color.  
Lamp—\$90.00  
Shade—\$95.00



Decorated floor lamp  
in polychrome effect.  
Shade—Of silk, French  
trimming and silk flow-  
ers.  
Lamp—\$100.00  
Shade—\$150.00

Lamp—Hand-  
some inlaid, in  
color Japanese  
Cloisonné  
Shade—Rich or-  
ange Japanese  
silk, with blue  
and orange  
fringe.  
Lamp—\$100.00  
Shade—\$75.00



Lamp—Unusually  
fine oxblood Chinese  
bare carved cast brass  
mounting, in French  
gold finish. Shade  
in antique effect in  
old red and gold  
figured velvet and gold  
braid and fringe.  
Lamp—\$90.00  
Shade—\$75.00



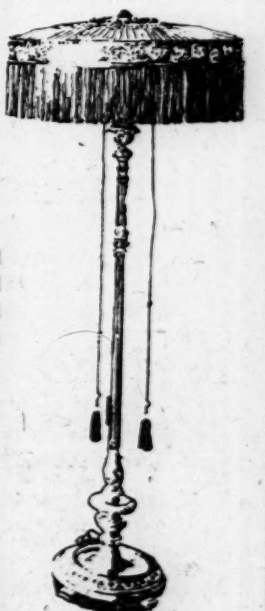
Lamp—Handsome,  
hand decorated,  
French porcelain in  
autumn colorings.  
Shade—Of plain  
sand colored silk  
with rose trim-  
mings, unusual in  
color and design.  
Lamp—\$72.50  
Shade—\$38.50



Lamp—Inlaid Jap-  
anese Cloisonné in  
unusual colorings.  
Shade—Plain tan  
silk with black  
moss trimming.  
Lamp—\$95.00  
Shade—\$32.50



Chair lamp—Hand carved  
wood in Spanish gold  
finish. Shade—in striped  
taffeta in lavender, gold  
and green.  
Lamp—\$85.00  
Shade—\$85.00



Lamp—In dull Italian  
gold and black—in com-  
position and brass.  
Shade—in plain silk  
with combination ruch-  
ing and deep fringe.  
Lamp—\$55.00  
Shade—\$50.00

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Floor lamp—Hand  
carved and decorated  
wood in dull gold  
and color effect. Shade  
—Of imported gold  
damask, hand-  
somely trim-  
med.  
Lamp,  
\$97.50  
Shade,  
\$75.00

Table lamp—Japanese pot-  
tery in green and purple.  
Shade—in broche silk to  
match.  
Lamp and shade (complete)  
\$85.00







## TECHNICAL SCHOOL SELLING ITS ADVICE

Massachusetts Institute Already  
Has Signed Contracts With  
Rising 30 Firms in Its Plan to  
Act as Consultant to Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Between 25 and 30 firms have signed contracts with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, by which agreement the institute sells its expert technical advice to an industry for a yearly payment in the nature of a retainer fee, according to a report from the school. The project was evolved in connection with Technology's present \$8,000,000 endowment fund campaign.

"We are just beginning to get our proposition before the industries of the country," says the chairman of the fund campaign committee, "but already the results are coming in. The retainer fee varies with the size and needs of the corporation in question. In return for this payment the contracting concern receives consultation privileges, the use of the library and laboratory facilities, and a distinct preference in the matter of the employment of Technology graduates. The whole Massachusetts Institute of Technology faculty, one of the largest groups of high grade technical experts ever brought together in one permanent consulting body, is put at the disposal of the contracting corporation."

### Expansion of Policy

"This plan of selling the facilities of a technical school is unique, but after all it is only an expansion of the long-established policy of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Tech was founded because a group of business men wanted a school to train their technical specialists. From that time to this Tech has had a working partnership with American industry."

"So definitely has Tech trained her graduates for industrial service that the use of her technical facilities by industrial concerns must be looked upon as a natural move forward. Technology's faculty, laboratories, and library are already linked up with industry. The regular and special contracts for research work which Tech has had for years with such companies as the American Telephone & Telegraph Company were steps in this direction. Now a uniform contract has been adopted and American industries are being given the opportunity to sign that contract, which gives value for value received."

"What developments this cooperative project may have it is hard to say. Certainly it is a significant move in the growing partnership between American industry and technical schools. It comes at a time when industrial concerns are feeling the need of expansion to enable them to compete successfully in the world markets. We find that the corporations are eager for any plan which promises to make production cheaper and better. They realize that technical training is at a premium. One feature of the project that seems to appeal especially is Tech's promise to act as a go-between for the contracting cor-

poration in the matter of finding experts who will give advice on certain problems or undertake their solution." Advantages Are Needed

A member of one of the largest contract firms in Boston says that "from a business point of view, nearly all the industrial institutions of this country need the research advantages of the institute."

That the plan is proving popular is evident from the reports of contracts secured, but what is of greater significance, the fact that it has the approval of technical educational institutions generally, is shown by the fact a number of Tech's contemporaries are seriously considering, if indeed they have not already adopted, a similar plan.

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, in a statement concerning Technology's campaign, said, "Our prosperity comes from our industry and our industry cannot flourish unless it is directed with the highest intelligence." He said further that an institution like that of Technology is one of the great assets of the nation, and "to meet the new needs this institution must be made stronger than ever, and I hope that the claims that are being made on its behalf will appeal to far-seeing citizens everywhere, and particularly to those who are directly associated with industry."

The amount pledged by the alumni to date is a little under \$2,000,000, to which may be added approximately \$500,000 secured under the "Technology plan."

## CRISIS THAT UNITED STATES MAY FACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—In 1920 the United States will face a crisis brought about by those who have lost faith in the republic, but once the United States people understand the issue, they will "rise in their might to overwhelm their enemies as the citizens of Massachusetts, regardless of party preference, sprang to the defense of law and order on November 4, declared Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, addressing the Union League here.

Dr. Butler denounced those who proclaim their preference for the political philosophy of a Lenin or a Trotsky to that of a Washington, a Hamilton, a Webster or a Lincoln, and defined the issue as the preservation of the American form of government. He favored a national budget system and proposed the establishment of an industrial relations commission to prevent industrial war.

## WAY PROPOSED TO OVERCOME UNREST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
PRINCETON, New Jersey—Declaring that the "old system" of civilization has broken down because of inventions in the last 40 years, and that the only remedy for the present unrest is "a sincere study to ascertain the causes that have revolutionized the civilization to which men have been accustomed," George W. Perkins, New York financier, has just made public a statement on present industrial and political disturbances. He asserts that "the type of man sent to our legislative bodies today has not, for the most part, the slightest conception of any of the tremendous changes that have been wrought in this country, and, as a result, little has been done to readjust our laws and practices."

## HOME BUDGET PLAN PROMOTED IN MAINE

Cooperative Action of Three  
Organizations Are Expected to  
Result in Important Savings in  
Households of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Maine—In many different ways the people of Maine are learning the meaning and proving the benefits of cooperation. Simultaneously with the amalgamation of the State Board of Trade and the Agricultural and Industrial League which promises efficient service to both cities and rural districts throughout the entire State, comes joint action of the Agricultural and Industrial League with several banks of the State in cooperation with the savings division of the first federal reserve district in promoting the family budget idea.

The budget plan was first conceived two years ago in Cleveland, Ohio, by the Cleveland Society for Savings, with Myron T. Merrick as president. In order to assist its clients to save money the bank started this new department, having a woman in charge who explained the budgets to home-keepers. After one year this department became so popular and beneficial and the savings had so increased that it was made a permanent feature and at the present time three trained women are giving their entire time to this service.

Owing to the high cost of living, the government is seeking to assist the people to meet the situation through the cooperation of the banks. By means of confidential advice of women experts on the home budget idea, home keepers can greatly aid in saving. Maine is the first of the states to work out this problem in conjunction with the Agricultural and Industrial League and the banks. Mrs. Florence Warner, the home advisor of the League, gives two days a month in each of the five banks to present and prepare the budgets to meet the individual need of those seeking her confidential advice. Results of this system are proving most satisfactory and many clients are finding the leaks in their household expenditures and are able to save accordingly. Assistance is also given by correspondence to those unable to go in person.

At present there are five banks cooperating in this work: The Fidelity Trust and the Casco Mercantile Bank of Portland, the First National Bank of Portland, the First National Bank and the Merrill Trust of Bangor. The banks furnish the office room, the clerical help and finance the advertising. The league provides all publicity and advertising material through its publicity director, and also half of the time of the director of the home department, while the first federal reserve district, promoter of the budget, furnishes half of her salary. This constitutes a three-cornered cooperative project, each bearing their share of the burden and promising to raise the standard of economy and thrift throughout the State.

## NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The Ecuador Steamship Line has established service between New Orleans, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador, with the steamer Nika of 3500 tons as the first vessel. O. E. Hodge of New Or-

leans is president of the company, and Dr. Carlos A. Bermeo, Consul-General of Ecuador here, has resigned to become South American agent of the company. The Baltimore Ship & Commerce Corporation is seeking office and waterfront quarters here for a line of steamers which it announces will be established in December between New Orleans and ports of the Pacific coast of the United States, by way of the Panama Canal.

## ASSESSMENT VOTED AGAINST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
BUTTE, Montana—The Anaconda local of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union overwhelmingly voted against the proposal of the International Union to assess each man one day per month pay for the benefit of the striking steel workers.

## PROHIBITION REDUCES CRIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
BUTTE, Montana—General crime in Butte has decreased 40 per cent, drunkenness 60 per cent, and disorder 80 per cent since Montana went dry in December, 1918, according to a statement made by Mayor W. T. Stodden, recently.

## RELIGIOUS APPEAL FROM HUNGARY

Two Millions of Protestants,  
Said to Be Subjects of Perse-  
cution, Working for Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
PRINCETON, New Jersey—That one of the most important problems for post-war consideration is procuring religious liberty for Protestants of Hungary, and that Rumania should guarantee the existing institutions of the race the fullest possible freedom of language in church, school, and press, is the contention of Prof. Samuel Hingebottom, who has just returned to this country from India, where he has been working to increase agricultural production, with the cooperation of the Maharajah of Bikanir, Indian delegate to the Paris Conference. Professor Hingebottom made a study of the Hungarian problem at Paris on his way back to the United States.

Speaking on this subject, he said here: "The peril lies chiefly in Transylvania, where 2,000,000 people ad-

hering to the Reformed and Lutheran churches, with the 70,000 Unitarians, who have an independent history dating back to the sixteenth century, are the subjects of persecution inspired by race hatred and Greek orthodoxy. This church (the Reformed Church) has in Transylvania 1000 congregations, 600 schools, and a college. Appeals hitherto have failed to make much impression on the Christian public, partly owing to the prevalent ignorance of religious conditions in that far-off region. The Hungarian Protestants were a bulwark against the advance of the Turk in the seventeenth century. The danger that still remains can only be averted by the chivalrous help of American and British Christianity, which must insist on justice being done in the face of the incursions of Greek orthodoxy."

## ZONE SYSTEM OF FARES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Permission to establish a zone system has been granted to the Long Island Electric Railway Company. The fare between Jamaica and Far Rockaway will be increased from 10 to 15 cents, and from the city line to Belmont Park from 5 to 10 cents.

## PEACE TREATY CALLED A GREAT VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Prof. Andrew C. McLaughlin, of the department of history of the University of Chicago, in a recent address before the City Club, said that while the Peace Treaty was not perfect, on the whole it was a great victory for the fundamental ideas of justice. He made an appeal for a patriotism which should not confine itself within nationalistic lines, but which should recognize our obligations to mankind as a whole.

## COAL FROM CANADA EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
BUTTE, Montana—Northern Montana expects considerable relief in the coal shortage by coal from Canada, for which arrangements have been made. The Montana mines have been inactive, due to restrictions on the use of fuel. The Butte situation has been relieved somewhat by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company turning over to the city fuel administrator a large per cent of the coal being received from the mines.

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

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Silk Dressing Sacques  
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Imported Silk Underwear

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on the Second Floor

### The Dressing Sacques

are variously composed of georgette, chiffon  
and supple satin, and are as variously (and  
in all cases specially) priced at

\$3.90, 5.75, 9.50, 10.75  
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Nightrobes . . . at \$4.25 & 9.75  
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Excellent values in regular stock

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Silk Mandarin Coats, embroidered,  
at . . . \$19.75 to 65.00  
Chiffon Velvet Boudoir Coats . . . 68.00  
Hand-made Sacques, of various dainty  
fabrics . . . 24.75 to 125.00

### Boudoir Caps

in a great diversity of exquisite styles are shown  
in another section of the Second Floor at prices  
ranging from

\$1.35 to 35.50

The Before-Holiday Sale of  
Women's Negligees

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Extraordinary values will be  
offered in

Boudoir Gowns of crepe de Chine, with lace-  
trimmed chiffon coat, . . . \$34.50  
Boudoir Coats of silk taffeta, . . . 10.75  
Corduroy Robes, . . . 9.85  
Blanket Robes . . . 7.50 & 9.75

and

Imported Japanese Robes

of superior-quality messaline,  
hand-embroidered,  
at \$14.50

Some of the prices are subject to War tax.

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Women's Tailored Suits  
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WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—All  
linen, colored borders, in boxes  
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WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Very  
dainty white and colored designs.  
Box of 3 . . . 85c

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linen initial handkerchiefs in  
boxes of 1/2 dozen . . . 1.74

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Sheer  
white, with white or  
colored embroidery, 3  
in a fancy box . . . 59c and 75c

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Initial  
and embroidered corners, in boxes of  
1/2 dozen . . . 59c, 75c and 85c

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—1.20  
plain, 1/4-in. border, 1/2 dozen . . . 1.20

MEN'S ALL-LINEN HAND-  
KERCHIEFS, in boxes of 1/2  
dozen . . . 3.00

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Soft finish,  
1/4 or 1/2-inch hem,  
at . . . 6 for 1.00

MEN'S PLAIN ALL-LINEN  
HANDKERCHIEFS, 6 for . . . 1.98

WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Very  
fine material, with white and colored  
corners. Each

15c, 17c and 29c

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## MUSIC

## A Week of Music in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Percy Grainger's recital on December 11 was the most outstanding musical event of the past week. His program was distinctly Graingeresque. Beginning with Busoni's transcription of the Bach chaconne and, after traversing Cyril Scott's sonata and various pieces by Debussy and others of lesser fame, ending with pieces by the pianist himself, there was never a dull or uninteresting moment. There are some who object to transcriptions of Bach's music. Bach himself, however, was not averse to such transcriptions made in the manner of his day. He, himself, transcribed for the harpsichord many pieces originally written for the violin. Busoni's transcription is not a mere arrangement. It is a re-creation of Bach's composition, full of color and calling into play all the resources of the modern piano. Mr. Grainger admires Cyril Scott's sonata. We have his own statement of the fact on the program. Even without this statement, to take the trouble to play such a long, tedious and difficult work betokens such admiration. The sonata is in one movement, although the several divisions of the usual sonata form are easily recognizable. Clear, sharply defined themes are lacking. This makes the design and development of the work difficult to follow. It must be admitted, nevertheless, that there are many interesting effects of color, and occasional passages of emotional power. Mr. Grainger's playing is already well known here. Yet its many excellences cannot be too often praised. Its sincerity, clarity and freedom from affectation make it always a delight. Mr. Grainger has such genuine enthusiasm for the pieces he plays, his own liking for these is so evident, that we are often compelled to a like admiration in spite of our more sober judgment.

Mina Tarasova made her first appearance in Boston on December 6 in a program of Russian Folk Songs. Rarely has a singer of such dramatic and emotional power been heard in this city. Although her songs were sung in a foreign tongue, their meaning was never clouded and their import was never lost. She gave a remarkable example of the expressive power of tone and gesture.

Aurore Lacroix on December 6, and Marion Hyde on December 8, gave recitals of pianoforte music. It is impossible to write enthusiastically of Miss Lacroix's playing. Her musical conception of her pieces is vague, her rhythm uncertain. In compositions built on a large plan she fails to bring into relief the salient features. Unimportant details are often made unduly prominent. Her phrases are not well-rounded. She evidently desires to give individual readings of compositions, but in attempting this she too often distorts the clear intent of the composer. Miss Hyde possesses a fluent technique, a sympathetic touch, and a clear understanding of her music. She is content to let the composer speak for himself. It was a pleasure to hear Chopin's G minor ballade played straightforwardly with due respect for the composer's markings. Also her playing of Ravel's sonatine is to be praised for its delicacy of phrasing and refinement of sentiment.

## English Musical Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—At the conclusion of the twenty-fifth season of Promenade Concerts at the Queen's Hall, Sir Henry Wood was presented with an illuminated address of congratulation and thanks from the Society of British Composers. The presentation was made by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, principal of the Royal Academy of Music, and the address, which is inscribed on a vellum scroll, is worded as follows:

## SIR HENRY J. WOOD

In token that we appreciate all the sympathetic support and encouragement you have shown the younger school of British composers during twenty-five years of Promenade Concerts, we desire to place on record our acknowledgment, gratitude, and esteem.

It is thought the signatures will eventually number about 50, but at present it is not possible to give a complete list, as many well-known British composers who have expressed their desire to sign have not yet had an opportunity of doing so. In making the presentation, Sir Alexander summed up the work the Promenades have done, and referred with pride to the fact that both Sir Henry Wood and Mr. Newman were students at the Royal Academy of Music. "If," said Sir Alexander, "this does not explain all their success, it goes very far to support any claim I may have to the honor of handing the document to Sir Henry Wood."

Sir Henry replied briefly, and said that the address was specially gratifying to him because, whereas he had received many such tributes from the great provincial centers of music, this was the first time his friends in London had done him such honor. He was especially happy that the address should be handed to him by his old friend and master, Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

Every member of the audience at the concert received a booklet containing a list of the new works produced during the 25 years of the existence of the Promenades, and an appreciation of the work of Sir Henry Wood, written by Mrs. Rosa Newmarch. Of the 587 new works produced during those years, 225 were British; evidence, indeed, that Sir Henry Wood had been a pioneer in recognizing the merits of British composers.

The career as organist of Mr. Charles Harford Lloyd has been one of distinction, embracing positions at Gloucester Cathedral, Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, and finally at Eton College, where he held the post of precentor and instructor of music for 22 years. One noteworthy fact is that Mr. Lloyd did not make his choice of a career until some little time after he had taken his degree. He says himself that he was "hanging on" at Oxford not knowing what to do, and that during that time he taught undergraduates in various subjects, political economy being among the number. But just then Samuel Sebastian Wesley resigned the organistship of Gloucester Cathedral, and "the raw young amateur," to use Lloyd's own words, was offered the post. The first thing he did after receiving the appointment, as he himself confesses, was to buy a copy of Stainer's newly published Organ Primer, and to set to work at exercise one. Commenting on this fact, one of the professional journals observes that this manner of introduction to a musical career seems, in these days of stern competition, quite incredible.

But the choice was not, after all, so haphazard as would appear from these facts alone. According to The Musical Times, Lloyd had visited Gloucester during the previous year, and had played both pianoforte and organ to Wesley. The great man was so much impressed that he said to Mrs. Elliott during the organ performance, "You

sans in these little towns, and no sooner had he uttered the words, "Le quel guerrier lo fossi," in the recitative that precedes "Celeste Aida," than there rose a veritable storm of howling, whistling, and such shouts as "We don't want you" and "Get back to work." As the tumult increased in violence, the curtain had to be lowered, and ultimately the performance was abandoned. Next night, notwithstanding, "Aida" was given again, another tenor having been advertised, and the representation was entirely successful. The real fact, however, was that the same singer appeared, very skillfully disguised and under an assumed name. The hostile party did not know what had happened until some time afterward, when the tenor was appearing with great success in another country. Mr. Casartelli is to be congratulated on the success with which he tells this and other stories (in the pages of The Musician) about the manner in which an Italian audience enjoys itself.

The Brodsky season of quartet concerts is somewhat late in taking the field; the first one being fixed for December 4, but the prospectus is not yet issued. The quartet is paying the first of its two annual visits to Ireland at the moment of writing and has various other engagements before the Manchester season begins. Exceptional interest for English musicians will attach itself to the program of this season's concerts from the fact that the whole of Sir Edward Elgar's new chamber compositions are to be performed—the string quartet, which is dedicated to the Brodsky Quartet, the piano quartet, in which Miss Lucy Pierce will play the piano part, and violin and piano sonata, which is to be played by Dr. Brodsky and, probably, Mr. Forbes. These three works themselves will tend to give a British flavor to the programs. Each concert will have one pianist, as a chamber work for piano and strings is always sandwiched between two string quartets. Mr. Frank Merrick and Mr. Max Meyer are to be included in the number and it is hoped that Mr. Minotti of Vienna, who is now revisiting the land

BOOKLOVER'S LANE  
—THEN AND NOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—In the days (what years ago it seems!) when profiteers and ration cards were an

these days, and we can't have no tuppenny barters as we used to. Don't seem neither as if things will ever be the same again along here. Yes, the men is back, most of 'em safe and sound—leastwise them as I knows; most of us 'as lost sons and such like. We've been here all the time, but not much doing. Yes, there's a lot of change in what folks reads—soldiers,

filled up with music of every kind, described by its vendor as "classical, oratorical, and modern!" Then more bookstalls. On one a rare old copy of La Fontaine's "Fables," illustrated by Doré, sumptuously bound—with a price to correspond! Another man wearing a 1914 ribbon offered a camera as one paused beside

wheel a turn, thus, to assist the flow of the vulcanite over the entire inside tube. By carrying this preparation no piercing nail nor cutting glass can stop you on your way. Save 100 per cent in repairs, etc., etc. Only sixpence a box. One box only sufficient for one wheel!"

In contra-distinction to this loud-voiced vendor is the polite and soft-spoken old gentleman dispensing an all-potent salve, at the small price of fourpence for a small box, sixpence for a large.

## The Fortunes of 'Change.

A crowd of urchins had gathered round the stall of the vendor of foreign stamps, where a collector was having a heated argument as to the price demanded for the one he had picked out. Coming off victorious, he departed, amid the ironic cheers of the "gamins."

One wonders to what uses the old tires, pipings, rubber bands, etc., are put to. For here in Farringdon Street the stalls containing them are surrounded, and a brisk trade is being done; rubber soles and heels for boots are in great demand, while the ironmongery stalls are laden with quantities of tools and countless varieties of nails, screws, wheels, curtain rings, and so on.

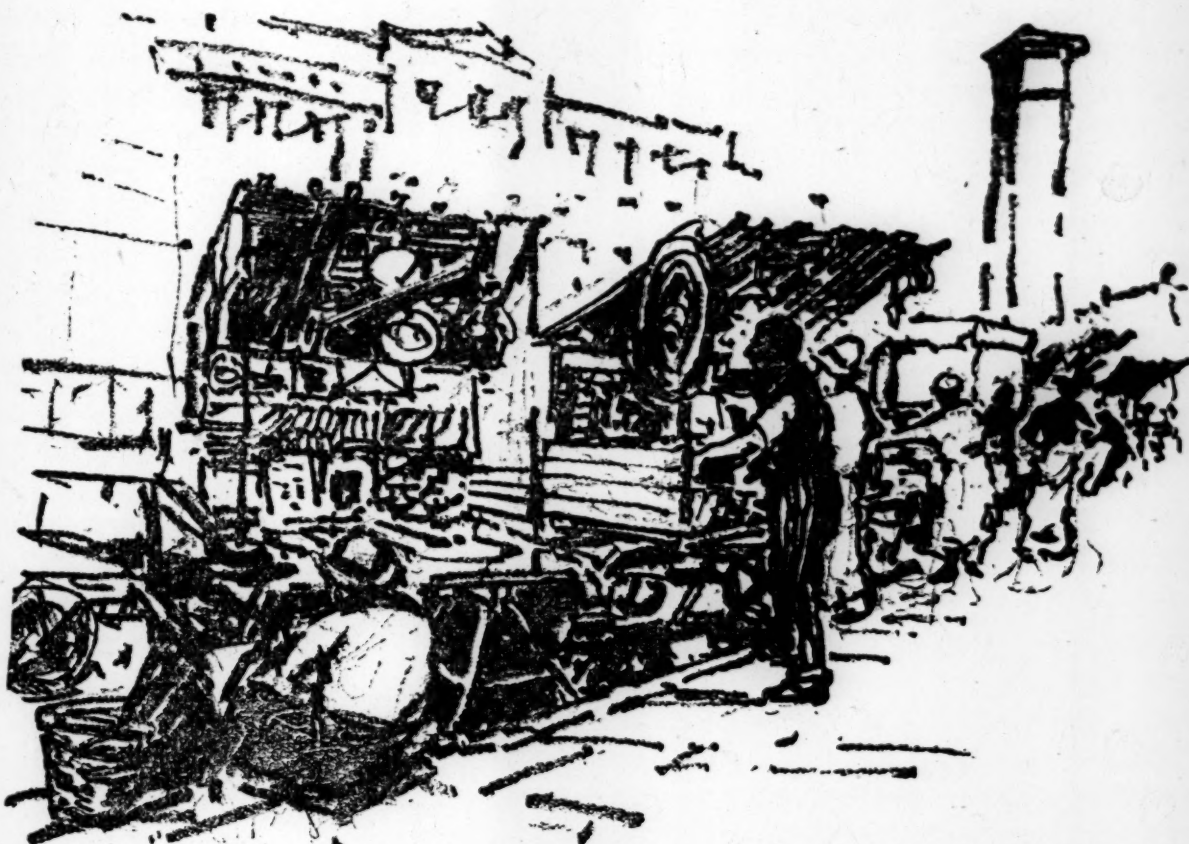
As for fruit! never were seen such huge plums, apples, grapes, pineapples, and bananas, or such vegetables—tomatoes, giant onions, and vegetable marrow—as at half the price charged in the West End.

Yes, Farringdon Street is itself again. Maybe the difference one notices will pass, and the old order return; but, like everything else, it will take time. Will the tuppenny barrow with its treasures come back to us? Will the old-time cheeriness of the crowd reassert itself—we miss that the most—the rough-and-ready sociability which was one of the characteristics of a Cockney crowd. These things are "on the knees of the gods."

## ANNUAL TINY TIM MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The annual "Tiny Tim" meeting of the Dickens Fellowship of New York will meet at its headquarters at 119 East Nineteenth Street, December 19, at 8:15 p. m. Hamlin Garland, Irving Bachelor, Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Charles Hanson Towne will read and Alice Moncrieff will sing a carol. Dr. Lyman Whitney Allen is president of the society.



The Mart

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

unknown quantity. Farringdon Street was a name to conjure with! Here came the bargain hunter, the "picker-up of unconsidered trifles"—it was Mecca of the book-lover and collector. Then came the great upheaval, and gradually its rows of stalls became

special, are all for education; don't buy no trash; you'd be surprised at the stuff they buys here. We've always kept to educational works, and does a lot of trade with 'em. You'll see a lot of difference if you knows the road."

## The Preacher of the Street

Inquiries for the old stall-holder whose stall contained mostly religious works, and who had been there countless years, with his daughters to help him, brought the reply:

"Oh! you remember 'im! Must 'ave been 77 if 'e was a day, and one of the first to 'ave a stall 'ere."

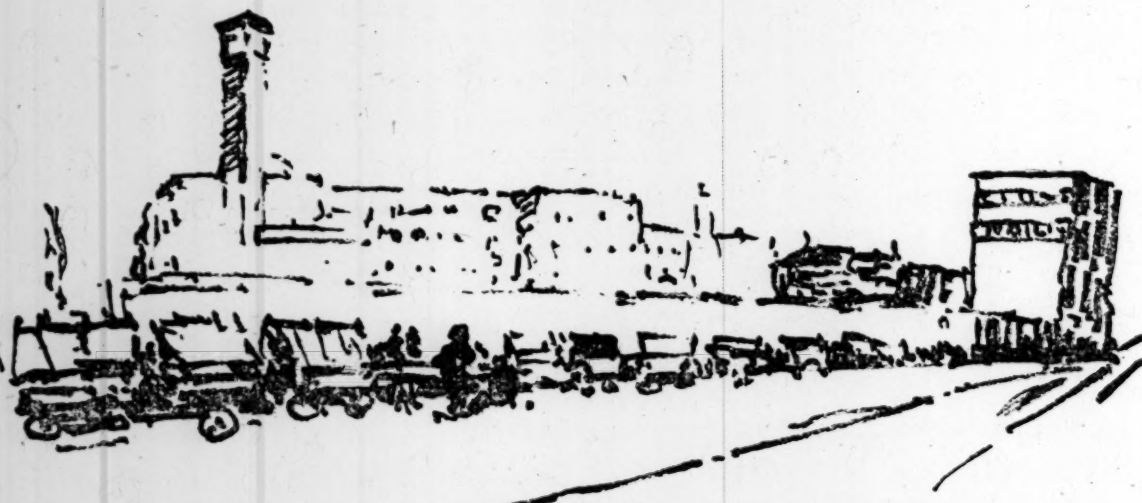
Having once known the old man few could forget him, with his strong religious convictions and his theological arguments; he rejoiced in the name of "Dabs."

There seemed to be a sort of passive objection to the advent of un-British elements in the road, "with hosiery, and such like miscellaneous stuff" as one demobilized stall-holder contemptuously termed it. "Used to be none but English in the road before, and up this end we always kept to literature!" He wore the 1914 ribbon, by the way.

But Farringdon Street still teems with interest to the student of human nature, and though one yearns for the tuppenny stall and the old familiar cries, and while "finds" are few and far between, much of the old glamour still hangs around.

There's the lock and key stall. What fascination to stand and watch the making of the key to fit the lock, the skill with which the plain piece of steel is cut and finished to fit each one! Near by pieces of leather are being sold—one customer here is having his boots measured, while the owner of the next stall, holding out a "last," advises him to "take it 'ome and sole his own boots," informing all and sundry that he sells "everythink of the best, from nails to coal 'ammers—English made!"

Beyond this one finds a barrow



Farringdon Street

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

prepared me for hearing a very fine pianist, but you never told me he was an organist; I haven't heard such playing as this for years." It is thus not so very surprising that, as soon as the vacancy occurred, the dean and chapter at once gave the post to Lloyd. Though the appointment of a young and unknown man was much criticized at the time, the new organist quickly justified his selection. As a composer, Lloyd wrote numerous anthems and church services, and his choral works also ranged from songs for the Eton boys to festival cantatas.

A delightful story about an operatic performance in a small Italian town has lately appeared in print, though the circumstances seem to have happened a good many years ago. A performance of "Aida" had been carefully prepared with quite a good cast, the tenor especially being of unusual quality. He was a splendid young fellow with an agreeable voice of ample power and a naturally fine dramatic sense. Moreover, he had studied his part with the utmost care, traveling even as far as Milan or Naples in order to hear an artist of acknowledged standing in the character of Radames. But alas! there are parti-

less and less, as their owners, not waiting to be "called," went off one after another to fight for King and country. Here and there a few remained to carry on, but business was bad, times hard, and customers few and far between.

## ST. JOHN'S NEED OF DOCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A deputation recently waited upon the government, consisting of Senator Thorne, Brigadier-General McLean and R. W. Wigmore, M. P., who put before the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, and his Cabinet, the requirements of the port of St. John in the way of shipping facilities. The lack of dock accommodation was pointed out as being a great deterrent to the welfare of the port. The members of the Cabinet gave a sympathetic hearing to the deputation.

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The first consideration in foot-wear should be "Comfort."

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**A-1 SAUCE**

Who Could Forget  
The Kiddies?

The Wanamaker Store is essentially a store of individual shops. There is a place for everything, and everything is in its place.

This idea has a two-fold purpose, first, to keep each kind of wearing apparel in a shop by itself, principally for convenience in choosing; second, to foster the desire for specialization, thereby adding to the variety.

We believe that this idea helps you—and us; and it is responsible for a Baby Shop that is wreathed in loveliness.

## We Have Heard

—it said that the individual shop idea creates extravagance. Strange, is it not, that so many should look upon an artistic environment as a creator of unwise spending?

In truth, it is nothing of the kind. There are children's things here that begin at the lowest price in the scale of worth-while quality; and there are fully as many of the simple, inexpensive garments as there are of the more costly.

## Many Mothers Write

—to us for suggestions, and for information. We send children's wearables to many towns and cities hundreds of miles from New York, probably because mothers who know us like our careful choosing, and our idea of what is good and worthy.

After all, is it not really a matter of doing our best; of applying truth as one of the principles governing the business affairs of a retail store? Surely.

**JOHN WANAMAKER**

Broadway at Ninth, New York



SYNDICALISM LAW  
OUTLAWS I. W. W.Verdict Against James McHugo  
at Oakland, California, Said  
to Place Any Member of  
Organization Subject to Arrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
OAKLAND, California.—James McHugo, arrested in Oakland, California, last May, and charged with criminal syndicalism, has been found guilty. McHugo is the first person tried under the syndicalism law, which was passed by the last California Legislature as an emergency law. The verdict signifies that the I. W. W. organization is outlawed in California; it will not be permitted to establish headquarters in the State, and, by the conviction of McHugo, any member thereof is subject to arrest under the criminal syndicalism law of California.

Witnesses for the State testified among other things, that members of the I. W. W. were responsible for inciting the strike among the laborers in the spruce forests of the northwest, the copper strike in Montana, and attempting a general crippling of agricultural pursuits in California—all this happening when the United States was involved in war, which tended to show that the I. W. W. were actively carrying out their slogan, "In times of peace promote class solidarity among industrial workers of the entire world, and in times of war promote a general strike in all industries."

## Terrorism Is Alleged

Other witnesses for the State testified that they had been approached by I. W. W. men and asked to take out "red" cards; when objections were offered, acts of terrorism were employed by those seeking new members. It was testified that concentrated lye was secretly poured into the shoes of Joe Arrata in 1917, since which time he has been unable to go to work. Others told of having their blankets burned, of being severely beaten, pushed off moving trains, and of sundry other extreme measures.

In 1917 a plot, sanctioned by the I. W. W., according to testimony in the trial, was uncovered where a furnace was located on an ark anchored in a slough three miles from Stockton. Phosphorous was manufactured in this furnace and distributed to "Sab-cats" by an I. W. W. member named "Skip" Way for the purpose of starting fires throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Hundreds of haystacks and barns were burned, the California lumber yards of Westwood & Weed partially destroyed, and proof deduced that these acts of incendiaryism were performed at the instigation of I. W. W. members.

Sworn testimony of P. M. Johnson, a Fresno rancher, was placed on record to the effect that he had hired a group of men to work in his vineyards at a stipulated wage. Shortly afterward they struck for higher pay, which demand Johnson refused to meet. These men intimidated others to join them in a general strike and threatened retaliation upon Johnson. After Johnson had harvested his crop with the help of a new crew, his vineyard was raided, 1400 trays of raisins trampled upon and ruined, and two of his barns burned. Arrests were made and at the trial the men admitted their guilt and that they were members of the I. W. W. Johnson identified the

guilty ones as the same men who had struck for higher wages and resorted to threats of property destruction unless he came to their terms.

## Failed to Produce Witnesses

William B. Cleary, an Arizona man and counsel for the defense, failed to produce those witnesses whom he alleged, in the early trial, were representative university men, government labor experts, and national leaders of the I. W. W. His one best witness, A. S. Embree, of Butte, Montana, and secretary of the Miners I. W. W., repudiated, on the witness stand, the organization literature and stated that he did not believe in sabotage. Another witness for the defense stated that any laborer who believed in a fair day's work at a fair day's pay was a blockhead.

Cleary, for unknown reasons, halted his defense abruptly. The verdict of guilty was brought in within 10 minutes after the jury received instructions from the court.

The prosecuting attorneys in the case were John W. Calkins, assistant district attorney, and A. A. Rogers, deputy district attorney. Penton G. Thompson, inspector of Oakland police and head of the loyalty squad, raided the I. W. W. headquarters and placed McHugo under arrest.

## MOTOR SHIP CROSSES ATLANTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LONDON, England.—The arrival is reported from Waterford of a new four-masted schooner fitted with auxiliary motor power, the first of her type to make the Atlantic crossing. The vessel, the Bessie A. White, has a 200 horsepower internal combustion marine engine. She is fitted with suction gas plant and with this manufactures the gas which supplies her motive power. The schooner, which was built at Alma, New Brunswick, has a tonnage of 594 net, and is registered "A One" with the French Veritas. She brought her cargo of timber across the Atlantic in 27 days. Other vessels of her type are now being built, and the designers of them claim that they will bring about a revolution in the sailing trade in the near future.

## WOMEN SENTENCED IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Five women were recently sentenced to a short term of imprisonment for selling flags to collect funds for the promotion of the Irish language, without the necessary permit from the police. These permits were rendered necessary to protect the public from unauthorized persons illegally collecting money. In pursuance of their desire to promote the Irish language, these women refused, while in prison, to accept letters or parcels of food unless addressed in Irish; visitors who refused to give their names in English were refused admittance. One visitor, when asked to translate what she had written, said that the literal meaning was "A small, valiant, daughter of a helper of heroes."

## MEMORIAL FOR TREE PLANTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

RIVERSIDE, California.—Civic organizations of this city are planning the erection of a suitable memorial to Mrs. Eliza Tibbets, who in 1874 planted and cared for the two original Washington navel orange trees from which have sprung the millions of trees of this variety all over California, which today produce more than 50 per cent of the 50,000 carloads of oranges annually shipped from the State.

## THEATERS

## The Players Club, San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office  
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Seven seasons of play production, covering a range of dramatic performances from Shakespeare to light opera is the record of the Players Club of San Francisco, which has just opened its eighth season in its own new theater.

A recent bill of one-act plays included "Behind a Wattle Picture" by Robert Emmens Rogers, "The Locked Chest" by John Massfield, and "Everybody's Husband" by Gilbert Cannan. "The Chimes of Normandy" was the first light opera on this season's program.

The Players Club now numbers more than 100 active members, all participating in the club activities. It is guaranteed by the support of more than 200 associate members, subscribing for season tickets and boxes. Outgrowing its former quarters, the club recently remodeled an old church building interior on Bush Street in San Francisco, equipped it with a large and well-planned stage, a system of stage lighting, sloping floor, boxes, and other details. The Gothic architecture of building lent itself well to the plans of the designers.

In the basement a greenroom has been fitted up, where will be placed the club's large collection of theater souvenirs.

The club members not only act, and sometimes write, their plays, but build scenery, attend to stage management, provide music, and perform other duties about the theater. Artistic staging is sought, and many interesting experiments with scenery and lights are worked out. The screen set, popular in European Little Theaters but seldom seen in America, was used for "The Locked Chest."

The Players Club has received the endorsement of several distinguished professionals, who have accepted honorary membership and have appeared under club auspices. William H. Crane was supported by members of the club in one production, given in the Greek theater in Berkeley, and Emile Melville, for many years on the stage, recently played the queen in "Hamlet."

Productions by the club are made under the direction of Reginald Travers, a director of many years' professional experience. Several of the club's earlier members have found a place on the professional stage.

Among the pieces that have been given are: "The Queen's Enemies," by Lord Dunsany; "Justice," by Galsworthy; "The City," by Clyde Fitch; "Nin," by Dymally; "The Miracle of St. Anthony," Maeterlinck; "Major Barbara," Shaw; "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," Barrie. A number of new writers have been given a hearing.

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San Francisco is giving support to the work of the Players Club, and other dramatic organizations which are standing for the better things in the theater. The Maitland Players are enjoying a successful season. Residents of the Polk Street district have organized the Polk Community Theater under the direction of Norbert Ellis.

CALIFORNIA INDIANS  
FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

RIVERSIDE, California.—More adequate supply of irrigation water, better facilities for farming their lands, and improved housing conditions without concentration, are some of the demands to be presented to the Indian Department at Washington by representatives of Indian tribes of Southern California as a result of a conference just completed here, resulting in the formation of the Indians Protective Association.

About 75 chiefs and head men of eight tribes, the Soboba, Pauba, Morongo, Santa Rosa, Palm Springs, La Mesa, and Pala held a four days' session. Several California legislators and Mrs. C. C. Arnold, state chairman on Indian Affairs of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, met with them.

Citizenship and allotment of land is opposed by the older Indians. They say they are now established in their homes and on their own land and only ask to be let alone. On the other hand, the younger Indians want citizenship and do not like to return to their reservation homes after attending Indian schools. In most cases the homes they return to are such in name only, being only shacks.

"Local authorities have a work here at home with the Indians, as have the churches, without going into the interior of Africa to look for it," declared Mrs. Arnold, who also stated that her organization will assist the Indians in presenting their case at Washington. Julio Norte of the Morongo tribe is president of the new organization. He is well educated.

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FIREMEN PROHIBITED  
FROM JOINING UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Following the formation of a union in affiliation with the San Francisco Labor Council and the American Federation of Labor, by members of the San Francisco Fire Department, the Board of Fire Commissioners has passed a resolution forbidding members of the department to join any union or organization having power to call a strike.

Frank C. Sykes, a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, who was appointed to investigate the matter, gave the following reasons why he did not think it wise to allow the firemen to affiliate with organized labor: "A fire department that is likely to walk out on strike at any time does not afford the people the security and protection for which they pay and to which they are entitled. There is no analogy between a strike by workmen in ordinary industrial occupations and a strike by firemen on whom the city depends for its protection and preservation in time of fire."

"It is true that the members of the union disclaim any intention of resorting to a strike for the enforcement of demands, but the organization of such a union in the Fire Department or elsewhere would be useless, and I am frank to say that in my opinion, notwithstanding the disclaimer of any intention to strike, the union, if countenanced by the commission, would

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find some excuse for declaring a strike, or walk out, or its members would take simultaneous vacations whenever any demands which it had presented were denied.

"We may as well be candid with ourselves, with the public, and with the union. The existence of a union implies the power to strike, and it is only a question of time and emergency when a strike will occur. It will then be too late for the commission to take steps to protect the public interest. Should a strike occur at the beginning of a conflagration we could do nothing but yield. The time to protect the public is now."

## ILLICIT DISTILLER SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana.—Fred Gangner, former Mayor of Anaconda, Montana, and prominent in this section of the State, has been sentenced to seven months in jail, and fined \$600, by the United States District Court, upon conviction of operating an illicit still.

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BUTTE, Montana.—Fred Gangner, former Mayor of Anaconda



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OREGON ELEVEN  
IS STRONG ONE

Opponents for Harvard Varsity  
at Pasadena Have Three  
Members of 1916 Team  
Which Beat Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Pacific Coast News Office  
EUGENE, Oregon.—The University  
of Oregon football eleven, which will  
meet the Harvard varsity at Pasadena  
on New Year's Day, is one of the  
strongest teams Oregon has had re-  
cently, and one which has passed  
through a successful season with only  
one defeat. The choice of the Lemon-  
Yellow team by the controlling board  
of the Tournament of Roses places  
Oregon as the champion of the coast,  
and gives her the right for the second  
time in the last three years to meet  
an eastern team in California.

Easterners remember the University  
of Pennsylvania in the 1916 season,  
when the Lemon-Yellow defeated the  
eastern team 14 to 0, and although  
C. A. Huntington, Oregon coach, does  
not claim that this year's team is as  
strong as that of three years ago, foot-  
ball men say that Oregon has a chance  
at least.

The team which will line up against  
Coach R. T. Fisher's men from Cam-  
bridge, Massachusetts, has in its mem-  
bership just three men who partici-  
pated in the defeat of Pennsylvania  
three years ago. Basil Williams '21  
and Kenneth Bartlett '20, tackles,  
were both in the game at Pasadena, as  
was Hollis Huntington '20, fullback.  
Coach Huntington played quarterback  
that day. The Oregon eleven was then  
coached by Hugo Bezdek, now head of  
athletics at Pennsylvania State Col-  
lege, who for the last two years has  
also been manager of the Pittsburgh  
National League baseball team.

The season started auspiciously this  
year, as with most of the colleges  
throughout the country, with the re-  
turn of eleven letter men. In addition  
there were 14 others who had had  
splendid training as freshmen, some  
of whom had had experience also on  
army elevens. From this latter group,  
eight played on the varsity during the  
past season.

Oregon won her first intercollegiate  
game of the season with the University  
of Idaho, 26 to 6. The next game, with  
the University of Washington, was one  
of the hardest of the year. Oregon led  
throughout and defeated Washington  
by the score of 24 to 13. The Lemon-  
Yellow team was defeated the next  
week-end by Washington State College  
7 to 0 in the hardest game of the year.

was hard fought, with both goals being  
scored in the second half of play. The  
summary:

NEW HAVEN SWEDISH  
Dick, ol. . . . . Mr. Landbach  
Valentine, ol. . . . . Mr. Peterson  
Doye, ol. . . . . Mr. Santesan  
Cassidy, ol. . . . . Mr. Wellman  
Tadcaster, ol. . . . . Mr. Johnson  
Cooper, ol. . . . . Mr. Kneibell  
Eyles, ol. . . . . Mr. Faust  
Smith, ol. . . . . Mr. Sundvall  
Jenkins, ol. . . . . Mr. R. Johnson  
Montgomery, ol. . . . . Mr. A. Peterson  
McKay, ol. . . . . Mr. E. G. Ostman  
Score—New Haven Football Club 3;  
Swedish Athletic Club 1. Goals—Valen-  
tine 2, Dick for New Haven; Landbach  
for Swedish. Referee—J. E. Schofield.  
Bristol, Rhode Island. Linesmen—Corcoran  
and Senbens. Time—Two 45m.  
halves.

BRIDGEPORT ST. GEORGE  
Stanley, ol. . . . . Mr. Downie  
Reilly, ol. . . . . Mr. Wilson  
Bain, ol. . . . . Mr. Shaw  
Armour, ol. . . . . Mr. Landy  
Hopkins, ol. . . . . Mr. Kirk  
Shepherd, ol. . . . . Mr. Butterworth  
Stanford, ol. . . . . Mr. Clayton  
Carr, ol. . . . . Mr. Ward  
Butterworth, ol. . . . . Mr. Whitaker  
Jones, ol. . . . . Mr. Wagner  
Callis, ol. . . . . Mr. Healey  
Score—Bridgeport City Football Club 4;  
Sons of St. George 2. Goals—Hopkins,  
Armour, Stanley, Stanford for Bridge-  
port; Wilson, Landy for St. George. Ref-  
eree—James Miller, New Haven, Connec-  
ticut. Linesmen—W. Reilly and A. Hutton.  
Time—Two 45m. halves and 30m. over-  
time.

TEBO MALTA  
Ekstrom, ol. . . . . Mr. Bannan  
Harvey, ol. . . . . Mr. Durkin  
Mitchell, ol. . . . . Mr. W. Murdusky  
J. Gallagher, ol. . . . . Mr. Scott  
Haupt, ol. . . . . Mr. Sherlock  
McKenna, ol. . . . . Mr. Spronson  
Taylor, ol. . . . . Mr. Costello  
Durrey, ol. . . . . Mr. O. Murdusky  
Costa, ol. . . . . Mr. Kirk  
W. Gallagher, ol. . . . . Mr. Lyman  
Spittal, ol. . . . . Mr. McDonald  
Score—Tebo Yacht Basin Football Club  
2; Malta Athletic Club 0. Goals—Mitchell,  
Ekstrom for Malta. Referee—Charles  
Ward, Passaic, New Jersey. Linesmen—  
Brierley and Costa. Time—Two 45m.  
halves.

THREE PLAYERS  
TIED IN TOURNEY

Fourth Place in Pocket Billiard  
Standing Is Held by Kreuter,  
Concannon, and Seaback

POCKET BILLIARD STANDING  
Won Lost H.R. P.C.  
E. R. Greenleaf . . . . . 7 0 67 1,000  
Benjamin Allen . . . . . 6 2 81 750  
James M. Layton . . . . . 5 4 41 714  
L. D. Kreuter . . . . . 6 4 29 555  
Joseph Concannon . . . . . 5 4 46 555  
Charles Seaback . . . . . 5 4 48 555  
James M. Layton . . . . . 3 5 49 375  
J. M. Layton . . . . . 3 5 53 375  
E. I. Ralph . . . . . 1 7 22 125  
M. D. Fink . . . . . 1 8 28 111

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—  
Ability to make shots almost  
length of the table enabled Charles  
Seaback, of Hartford, Connecticut, to  
win his final match in the national  
tournament yesterday afternoon from  
Joseph Concannon of New York, 125  
to 54. Only one match was played  
during the day.

Seaback showed remarkable skill in  
picking off the long shots. Regardless  
of the position of the cue ball, whether  
it was "frozen" or close to the rail,  
the New Englander selected hard  
shots and pocketed them.

Following Concannon's run of 10 in  
the second inning, Seaback came right  
back with a 7 and got 12 in his next  
try. After that it went pretty much  
back and forth. He was leading 51 to  
33 at the end of the tenth inning, and  
33 at the end of the fourteenth, and,  
getting the balls rolling nicely in the  
eighteenth inning, made a splendid  
run of 34 which gave him an advan-  
tage of 104 to 38. The winner went  
out with an unfinished run of 11. Only  
one forfeit was made in the match,  
Seaback calling it in the twentieth  
inning.

This victory and Concannon's set-  
back has caused a triple tie for fourth  
place, L. D. Kreuter, the New York  
player, also figuring in it. Each of  
the men involved has won five and lost  
four matches, with none remaining on  
the schedule. It is quite likely that  
the trio will divide the \$1200 prize  
money to which they are collectively  
entitled instead of playing off the tie.  
The winner of the tournament is to  
receive \$1500. Second place calls for  
a prize of \$1000.

Two matches are scheduled for to-  
day, marking the close of the tourney.  
Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, Mis-  
souri, and Jerome Keogh of Rochester,  
New York, both veterans, appear in  
the afternoon contest, and E. R. Green-  
leaf, the prospective champion, plays  
J. M. Layton of Columbia, Missouri, at  
night. The score by innings:

Charles Seaback—7 12 0 8 10 4 7 2  
1 0 7 7 0 4 0 34 5 11—125. Forfeits—  
1. Net score—125. Safeties—10. High  
run—34.  
Joseph Concannon—0 10 10 0 6 0 0  
16 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 9 7 0—54. Forfeits—  
2. Net score—54. Safeties—7. High  
run—16.

Coming from behind, E. R. Green-  
leaf won his seventh straight game in  
the tournament here Thursday night  
when he defeated L. D. Kreuter of  
New York, 125 to 59. Kreuter, after  
winning five straight games after los-  
ing his first three, got the start on his  
rival when he pocketed 16 in his sec-  
ond inning and 12 in his third. He  
came right back with 8 in his fourth  
inning which gave him a total of 36  
against Greenleaf's 16. At the end of  
the seventh inning Kreuter was lead-  
ing, 45 to 24, but Greenleaf made a  
brilliant run of 48 in the eighth in-  
ning, missing his forty-ninth ball on  
a long combination shot. A run of 22  
in the tenth inning boosted Green-  
leaf's card to 97 and after that it was  
easy. The score by innings:

E. R. Greenleaf—12 0 3 1 4 5 0 48 3  
25 0 0 1 6 0 0 10 5 1—127. Forfeits—  
2. Net score—125. Safeties—7. High  
run—48.  
L. D. Kreuter—0 16 12 0 8 0 2 0 1 0  
3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0—61. Forfeits—2.  
Net score—59. Safeties—8. High run—16.  
Benjamin Allen maintained his



Alfred Felton, Australian sculler

DOMINIONS HAVE  
WON BIG HONORS

Alfred Felton Among Those Who  
Have Captured Championship  
Athletic Titles in Past Seasons

winning stride when he defeated James  
Maturato in the early evening match 125  
to 44. It was Allen's sixth victory in  
eight games and improved his chances  
of finishing second in the tourney.  
Maturato was expected to give the  
Missourian a hard game, but could not  
play position well and also missed  
easy shots. Allen had a high run of  
33 in the fourteenth inning and after  
that Maturato never had a chance. The  
latter's best run was 10. The score by  
innings:

Benjamin Allen—0 0 7 17 0 0 0 3 0 0  
0 0 18 33 0 0 4 0 0 18 0 4 1 23—128.  
Forfeits—2. Net score—125. Safeties—11.  
High run—33.  
James Maturato—1 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 10  
0 0 5 0 6 0 0 5 0 10 0 50. Forfeits—6.  
Net score—44. Safeties—12. High run—10.

CORNELL HAS ONLY  
TWO VETERANS OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

ITHACA, New York.—After six  
weeks of preliminary practice, during  
which Coach H. B. Ortner has care-  
fully looked over 100 candidates, the  
Cornell varsity basketball team is  
gradually taking shape. A tentative  
lineup was chosen for the first two  
preliminary games of the season, and  
Coach Ortner expected that by using  
a dozen or more men in these con-  
tests he would be able to select the  
five that will take the floor against  
Princeton in the first game of the  
Intercollegiate League series, which  
is to be played here next Friday.

Only two of the five men who re-  
presented Cornell on the court last  
year are available this winter. Be-  
sides Ortner, who played left forward  
last year, Cornell lost H. L. Stewart,  
a forward, and M. L. Kendall, a guard,  
by graduation of the class of 1919.  
The two men still in college are Capt.  
Joachim Molinet '21 and N. L. Sid-  
man '21, a guard. So far Sidman has  
not won a place on the varsity team,  
but he is retained on the squad as a  
substitute.

The tentative varsity is made up of  
Molinet, left forward; J. H. Porter '21,  
right forward; W. F. Rippe '22, cen-  
ter; E. H. Cornish '21, left guard, and  
R. G. Bastian '21, right guard. Porter  
and Rippe are products of the Inter-  
collegiate League at the university.  
Porter having played with the College  
of Agriculture, while Rippe played  
with the College of Mechanical En-  
gineering. Cornish was a substitute  
on last year's five, while Bastian en-  
tered Cornell from a southern college,  
where he had some basketball ex-  
perience.

HANDICAP SQUASH  
PLANS ARE CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—On account  
of an entry of 90, the largest number  
of players ever entered in a squash  
tournament, the handicap and execu-  
tive committee of the National Squash  
Association was compelled to alter all  
arrangements for the handicap tourna-  
ment scheduled to commence on Mon-  
day. The committee decided to begin  
the tournament at once on the courts  
of the Columbia Club, and play the  
matches of the first round today and  
tomorrow so that the tournament  
might be finished before Christmas.  
The squash club courts may be used  
in case of an overflow. Twenty-six  
matches will be played in the first  
round, equally divided between the  
second and third quarters.

The low-score men selected by the  
committee are C. M. Bull Jr. of Yale  
Club, Anderson Dana, Harvard Club,  
and Jay Gould, of the Columbia Club,  
court tennis champion of the United  
States, are rated at below 9, and an-  
other low man is A. W. Riley, who is  
rated at lower than 6.

SOUTH TO HAVE STADIUM  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
ATLANTA, Georgia.—Oglethorpe Uni-  
versity, located in this city, will build  
a new athletic stadium and Greek  
theater combined, the ultimate cost of  
which is expected to be not less than  
\$250,000. The stadium will be con-  
structed in several sections, new sec-  
tions being added as growth of the  
university demands. It will be erected  
on the Oglethorpe campus, according  
to present plans, which offers an ideal  
situation for such a structure.

was apparently three lengths astern  
of the challenger, a deficit which had  
increased to about eight at the end of  
the seventh minute of the race. At  
Hammersmith Bridge the distance was  
seen to be slightly less; but from Chis-  
wick Felton pulled ahead finely and  
there was 24s. difference between the  
oarsmen when they shot Barnes  
Bridge. The issue was now almost  
beyond doubt though Barry did not  
give up and, sculling finely at the end,  
he was beaten by about six lengths.

Ernest Barry, four times sculling  
champion of the world, has yielded  
the honor to a representative of the  
Continent from which he first took the  
title, and the home country is now  
faced with the task of finding a suc-  
cessor to him. In the meantime Alfred  
Felton, former champion of Australia,  
returns to his own land champion of  
England and of the world and holder  
of the Sportsman challenge cup which,  
had it been won a third time by Barry,  
would have become his absolute  
property.

FINE FOOTBALL IN  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—Ex-  
cellent football is played in South  
Australia, and the League premier-  
ship games of the 1919 season fur-  
nished some very exciting contests.  
Since the adoption of point valuation  
for goals and behinds, drawn games  
are very rare in Australian football,  
but South Australia had two draws in  
the second round.

Sturt won the first round, but were  
defeated in the semifinal. West Tor-  
rens, on a wet day, put Port Adelaide  
out of the running, and then played a  
draw with North Adelaide. In the  
playoff the Norths won a splendid  
game by 5 points. North Adelaide and  
Sturt then engaged in the final, and a  
game which was brilliantly and stub-  
bornly fought out resulted in another  
draw.

The playoff was witnessed by an  
immense crowd. North Adelaide soon  
took the lead, and continued to in-  
crease it during three quarters. In  
the last quarter Sturt took complete  
charge of the game, and North failed  
to score. Nevertheless, with only one  
minute to go, North Adelaide were  
leading by one point. Then Sturt,  
with a surprising effort, placed the  
ball with one of their forwards, who  
obtained the winning goal with the  
last kick of the match. Sturt were  
premiers in 1916. As most of the  
players enlisted, no games were played  
in the intervening period.

Interstate games have no pennant  
value, but they furnish fine contests  
between combined representative  
teams. Victoria and South Australia  
played two games this year—one in  
Melbourne and one in Adelaide. Vic-  
toria won each game by a bare goal.  
The football in each match was of a  
very high order.

These sister states have played 30  
matches, of which Victoria has won  
23 and South Australia 7. A pleasing  
feature of these matches this year was  
the skill displayed by the young re-  
cruits. The coolness and resource  
shown by the young brigade promise  
well for the future of Australian foot-  
ball.

Under the prevailing conditions it  
could not be expected that good times  
would be recorded, and as a matter  
of fact, the record set up by Barry  
when he did the 4½ miles in 1908,  
against George Towns in 21m. 12.2-ss.  
was never threatened. Felton's time  
in this race was 25m. 40s., and his  
progress at various stages is shown  
by the following official times:

Putney Bridge to Mill-post . . . . . 6 33  
Hammersmith Bridge . . . . . 11 12  
Chiswick Steps . . . . . 16 44  
Barnes Bridge . . . . . 21 42  
Ship, Mortlake . . . . . 25 40  
W. G. East, M. V. O., the King's  
bargemaster, was responsible for Fel-  
ton's course along the Middlesex shore,  
to which the Australian immediately  
steered after leaving the stake boat.  
Felton went off at a slightly slower  
stroke than Barry, the figures being 14  
and 26 to 15 and 28 in the first  
minute. At the Craven steps Barry

CHANGE IN LINEUP  
DISORGANIZES CLUB

LEAGUE STANDING  
(First Division)

	Won	Dr	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Tottenham Hotspur	11	1	1	39	8	23
Blackpool	9	1	4	32	13	18
Birmingham	8	2	4	27	19	18
Hull City	8	2	4	27	19	18
Huddersfield	7	3	3	24	10	17
Bristol City	6	5	1	16	8	17
Fulham	7	3	4	22	14	17
Stoke	8	1	3	22	15	17
West Ham United	6	3	4	14	17	13
Barnsley	6	2	5	28	14	14
Stockport County	5	4	4	17	11	14
Bury	8	2	5	14	18	14
Wolverhampton	4	3	6	18	16	11
Notts Forest	3	5	6	11	17	11
Port Vale	4	2	5	17	15	10
South Shields	4	2	6	8	16	10
Rotherham County	4	1	9	12	18	9
Leicester City	3	3	7	12	29	9
Clapton Orient	3	1	9	12	20	7
Grimsby Town	3	1	9	8	25	7
Lincoln City	2	3	8	11	28	7
Coventry City	2	2	11	4	30	2

(Second Division)

	Won	Dr	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
Newcastle United	9	3	2	21	9	21
Sheff. Wednesday	8	3	3	26	16	18
W. Bromwich	9	0	3	26	16	18
Sheff. United	6	4	4	28	20	16
Manchester United	5	6	2	24	16	16
Sunderland	7	1	5	23	17	15
Derby County	4	5	4	19	18	13
Middlesbrough	6	3	5	20	23	15
Bolton Wanderers	6	2	6	26	22	14
Everton	6	1	6	28	23	13
Chelsea	6	1	6	17	18	13
Manchester City	5	2	5	23	21	13
Arsenal	4	5	4	19	20	13
Liverpool	6	1	6	15	16	13
Bradford City	5	3	6	23	25	13
Blackburn Rovers	4	4	6	18	27	12
Cardiff City	1	7	7	18	29	11
Notts County	4	1	7	19	29	11
Preston North End	4	2	7	21	31	10
Oldham Athletic	3	2	8	17	22	8
Bury	3	3	8	17	28	7
Sheff. Wednesday	1	4	8	7	21	6

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Tottenham  
Hotspurs, who alone of the 66 first-  
class clubs playing in the Football  
League and the Southern League this  
season, succeeded in maintaining their  
unbeaten record up to November 8, at  
last have had to own defeat, in their  
thirteenth game of the season, their  
conquerors being a Lancashire side,  
Grimsby, who are only about half way  
up the league table and have a far less  
brilliant record than that of the second  
division leaders.

The Spurs became thoroughly dis-  
organized as a result of one player not  
being able to turn out as expected  
when the London team reached its  
destination. More than one noted  
player had to fit into a place he was  
not used to, and among them was J.  
Cantrell, who, in order to make room  
for C. Wilson in the center forward  
position, moved to outside left. A.  
Grimsdell, a halfback of well-known  
merit, appeared at fullback and J.  
Chippendale, a forward, took Grims-  
dell's original position. With such a  
team it occasioned no surprise that the  
Spurs were defeated by the odd goal  
in three.

While the Spurs were thus losing  
ground, Blackpool were drawing  
nearer to them in the league standing  
by their smart win against Fulham on  
the Fulham ground where no visiting  
club had won before this season. The  
score was again only 2 to 1, but J. C.  
Lane, the Blackpool forward and crack  
scorer, missed a penalty kick. The  
effect of Fulham's defeat was to send  
them down the competition table with  
a run and both the London Club and  
Bristol City, whose match with Stoke  
had to be postponed owing to bad  
light, having been displaced by Bir-  
mingham, Hull City, and Huddersfield  
Town.

The only notable change in the po-  
sitions of the first division clubs on  
November 8 was the ascent of Burnley  
into the second place, next to New-  
castle United, the leaders. Burnley  
beat Manchester United by the odd  
goal in three, while West Bromwich  
Albion, the runners up before the date  
of this match, had to postpone their  
game with the much improved Aston  
Villa side. The United's victory on the  
Middlesbrough ground was a fine feat  
and 30,000 spectators saw the leaders  
attain an away success which was only  
emulated by one other club in the  
first division.

Blackburn Rovers were overplayed  
in the first half of their game with  
Manchester City, who scored six  
times before the interval. In the sec-  
ond half, however, each side scored

twice, and the game ended in favor of  
the Manchester club by 3 to 2, the  
largest score of the day. Such a large  
score naturally provided an opportu-  
nity for individual players to in-  
crease their goal-scoring record, and  
Tom Brown, the center forward,  
scored three and went to the top of  
the list of first division goal scorers,  
with a total of 14, and second in the  
list of English scorers. Other players  
did equally well in other games. J.  
Clement of Everton also scoring three  
times, as did B. Travers of Sunderland.  
J. G. Cock, the new Chelsea acqui-  
sition, however, was completely sub-  
dued by the Preston North End cen-  
ter half, J. McCall, and failed to increase  
his crop of goals. Preston, strength-  
ened by the transfer of S. Bainbridge  
from Leeds City, have improved very  
much recently, and although low down  
in the league standing, appear likely to  
advance with some rapidity.

LANE STILL LEADS  
IN GOAL SCORING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—J. C. Lane of  
Blackpool, who heads the list of asso-  
ciation football players among the  
three English leagues, added another  
to his total while playing against Ful-  
ham on November 8. After that game  
his total score for the season was 17,  
and no other player has more than 14  
to his credit. Among these is Tom  
Brown, the Manchester City for-  
ward, who, playing against Blackburn  
Rovers, scored three times and went  
ahead of J. E. Kitchen, who had pre-  
viously been the most prolific goal-  
getter in Division I. J. Broad of Mill-  
wall, and formerly of Oldham Athletic,  
shares with Brown the second po-  
sition in the table. Chief goal scorers  
in English football up to November 8:

Player and Club. Goals  
J. C. Lane, Blackpool . . . . . 17  
Tom Brown, Manchester City . . . . . 14  
J. Broad, Millwall . . . . . 14  
D. Cock, Fulham . . . . . 13  
B. Blies, Tottenham . . . . . 13  
J. E. Kitchen, Sheffield United . . . . . 12  
J. Doran, Norwich City . . . . . 12  
F. Morris, West Bromwich . . . . . 11  
C. M. Enoch, Sunderland . . . . . 11  
Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers . . . . . 10  
H. A. White, Woolwich Arsenal . . . . . 10  
J. A. Halliwell, Barnsley . . . . . 10

## COUNTY RUGBY FOOTBALL

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Competition for  
rugby Union County football  
championship can now be said to be  
in full swing in the northern and  
southwestern divisions, except that  
Hampshire have not entered for the  
latter; but in the southeastern divi-  
sion affairs are at present in a very  
uncertain state. In the north, up to  
November 8, four matches have been  
decided. Cumberland, Cheshire, and  
Yorkshire having each defeated  
Northumberland, who may now be  
considered out of the running for  
northern honors, and Cheshire having  
also beaten Lancashire. The county  
championship results up to date are as  
follows:

Cumberland 3, Northumberland 0.  
Devon 3, Gloucestershire 3.  
Cheshire 24, Northumberland 5.  
Yorkshire 16, Northumberland 11.  
Cheshire 22, Lancashire 9.

## BELFAST CELTIC NOW LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—Belfast Celtic  
went to the top of the Irish League on  
November 1, the Distillery team, which  
had been on level terms, dropping a  
point through the goalless draw with  
Glentworth. Glentworth have also pulled  
up level with Distillery, gaining the  
full points for a win against Cliftonville  
by 3 to 1. Celtic's victory con-  
tained no element of doubt, for they  
ran up 5 goals against Bohemians  
without reply, accounting for more  
than half the goals scored in all the  
four Irish League games. Not only  
was the Distillery-Glentworth match  
without result in the way of goals, but  
Shelbourne and Linfield also played  
full time without a score.

## BROWN ELECTS ARMSTRONG

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—E. G.  
Armstrong '21 of Rahway, New Jer-  
sey, has been made captain of the  
Brown University football eleven for  
the coming season



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD  
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDNew Low Levels for Foreign  
Rates Indicative of Europe's  
Precarious Financial Situation  
at the Present Time

The plunging of foreign exchange rates to new low levels this week, following a steady decline that has taken place throughout the year, was somewhat of a surprise even to those of pessimistic tendencies. When some months ago Sir George Paish, the English economist, predicted that the pound sterling would drop to \$4 in value most people thought that this conservative financial authority for once had yielded to too gloomy foreboding. Now that sterling exchange has dropped well under \$4, with the bottom not yet in sight, it is now generally admitted that he was entirely too conservative in his forecast. Now the prediction is made by Sir George Paish that unless America comes speedily to the aid of Europe in the extension of further loans or credits, "a breakdown of credit, exchange, and commerce cannot be far distant."

Europe's Pressing Needs  
There is the greatest need throughout Europe for raw materials and various supplies which the United States is able to furnish. The exchange rates are so adverse to the European countries that these supplies are obtainable only upon the payment of what amounts to an enormous premium. The extension of further credits will temporarily place Europe under still heavier obligations to the United States, but it will give Europeans an opportunity to start their factories and give employment to the thousands of idle men and women. By reason of the exchange situation the European countries are now able to sell to the United States at a great advantage, if they have the goods to sell, so that when the wheels of industry once get into full swing it should not be long until there is improvement in the exchange situation. The extension of further credits will enable Europeans to buy goods and raw materials in the United States in greater volume, and in this way the industry and commerce of all countries will be improved. There already has been a fairly good increase in United States imports and a decrease in exports, indicating the right trend of things, but conditions are such as to require the extension of further large credits or loans in order to bring about a readjustment in time to save Europe from bankruptcy. The situation there is described as critical.

## Securities Markets

The outstanding feature of the securities markets is the low price level of bonds of all descriptions, and the apparent indifference of the public to the bargain prices. The selling of Liberty bonds is hard to account for except it be on account of the high money rates and the determination of large corporations to turn their Liberty bond holdings into cash rather than go into the money market for needed additional capital. Most of the large corporations subscribed heavily to the various Liberty bond issues through patriotic impulses. Now that the war is practically over and funds are urgently needed, it is possible that these corporations deem it wise to convert their bonds into cash, even at a monetary loss. The New York stock market has been a wobbly affair this week. The professional trader seems to be the dominant factor, judging from the erratic price movements of some of the favorite specialties. Trading has dwindled in volume, total daily sales frequently ranging well under the million-share mark.

## Money Market Firm

The money market continues to show an increasing tendency to firmness, even more marked in tone than in quoted rates. The trend in the latter is upward, at least for the moment, and according to most banking opinion is not apt to be reversed for the balance of the year.

Just now it is the shadow of next Monday's requirements, abetted by three withdrawals from government balances in banks this week, that is curtailing the free supply of funds. Throughout the country, it is estimated, the tax-day shiftings will approximate \$1,500,000,000. Income taxes will call for about \$1,000,000,000, which will be offset to the extent of about 75 per cent of that total by tax certificate maturities. In addition, there will be about \$135,000,000 of Liberty bond interest payable.

Beginning Monday, also, and up to the specified maturity date on January 2, the Treasury offers to redeem in advance in cash Series A certificates, of which about \$600,000,000 were placed. To an indeterminate extent this will augment the volume of funds at the banks' disposal. The banks in some cases, however, are nowadays finding themselves practically obliged to take back from customers some of the certificates which the latter originally bought with the implied understanding that they would be so relieved later if desired.

The fundamental feature in the money market is the keen mercantile demand for accommodation. Almost every sort of general business is borrowing largely, the inquiry being especially marked from industries seasonably busy; and record high prices for their commodities help swell their requirements.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	91	92	91	92 1/2
Am Car & Fy	135	135 1/2	133	135 1/2
Am Can	52	52 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2
Am Int Corp	105	105 1/2	103 1/2	105 1/2
*Am Loco	91 1/2	91 1/2	90	90 1/2
Am Smelters	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Sugar	135	135	132 1/2	133
Am T & T	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99
Am Woolen	122	122	120	121 1/2
Anacosta	56	56 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2
Atchafalaya	82 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Atl Gulf & W I	165 1/2	166	161 1/2	161 1/2
Bald Loco	103 1/2	103 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
B & O	115 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2	115
Beth S B	90 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2
Can Pac	127 1/2	127 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Cent Leather	115 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2	115
Chandler	115 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2	115
Chi M & S P	35	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
*Chino	34	34 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2
Corn Prod	84 1/2	84 1/2	81 1/2	83
Gen Steel	200 1/2	202	192	199
Cuba Cane	50 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	50
Cuba Cane pfd	86	86 1/2	84	84 1/2
Endicott-Johnson	134	135	131 1/2	135 1/2
Flint Rubber	41	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Gen Elec	165	165 1/2	163 1/2	165 1/2
Gen Motors	222	225	210 1/2	217 1/2
Goodrich	80	80	78 1/2	78 1/2
Inspiration	50	50	48 1/2	49 1/2
Kennecott	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Int M Mar pfd	104	105 1/2	101	102 1/2
Max Motor	37 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
*Mex Pet	187 1/2	188 1/2	183	185 1/2
*Midvale	49	49 1/2	48	48 1/2
No Pac	24	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
N Y Central	68	68 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
N Y N H & H	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
No Pac	24	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
*Pan Am	101 1/2	101 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2
Penn	40	40 1/2	40	40
Pierce-Arrow	75 1/2	77 1/2	72 1/2	74 1/2
Reading	75	76	73 1/2	74 1/2
Rep I & S Steel	103 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Roy Dutch N Y	98	98 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Rem Type	84	86	84	85
Sinclair	44 1/2	44 1/2	41 1/2	42
So Pac	100	100 1/2	97 1/2	99
Studebaker	102 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Texas Co	278	280	275 1/2	280
Tex & Pac	40 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2
Transcontinental	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Un Pac	122 1/2	123	120 1/2	121 1/2
U S Rubber	121 1/2	122 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2
U S Smelting	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
U S Steel	102	102	100 1/2	101 1/2
*Utah Copper	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2
Westinghouse	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Windsor	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Worthington	83	83	81 1/2	82
Total sales	1,388,200 shares*			

## LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 2 1/2's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 3's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 4's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 5's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 6's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 7's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 8's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 9's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 10's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 11's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 12's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 13's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 14's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 15's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 16's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 17's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 18's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 19's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 20's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 21's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 22's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 23's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 24's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 25's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 26's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 27's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 28's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 29's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 30's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 31's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 32's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 33's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 34's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 35's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 36's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 37's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 38's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 39's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 40's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 41's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 42's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 43's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 44's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 45's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 46's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 47's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 48's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 49's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 50's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 51's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 52's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 53's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 54's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 55's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 56's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 57's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 58's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 59's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 60's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 61's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 62's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 63's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 64's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 65's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 66's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 67's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 68's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 69's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 70's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 71's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 72's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 73's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 74's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 75's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 76's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 77's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 78's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 79's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 80's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 81's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 82's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 83's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 84's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 85's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 86's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 87's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 88's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 89's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 90's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 91's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 92's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 93's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 94's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 95's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Lib 96's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## NEW YOUNG FRENCH COMPOSERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Among the musicians of the present day there are scarcely any left who doubt the musical faculties of modern France: the name and the works of César Franck, Gabriel Fauré, Paul Dukas, Henri Rabaud, Claude Debussy and Maurice Ravel, not to mention any others, enjoy a reputation that is universal. But perhaps the very glory of this French school might nevertheless lead to the idea that musical fertility has been entirely destroyed by the war and that it must be regarded as the work of one single generation which has no descendant. It would be wrong to think so.

The war has most assuredly hindered musical production in France, not only because every young man was mobilized, but also because Paris was for a time rendered so unsafe as to make concerts impossible, so that the young composers were deprived of the opportunity of being heard by the general public. But in France artistic activity is so natural a function that even the most appalling events could not entirely suspend it, and it is during the war that a group of young musical personalities has formed itself, which is of sufficient interest to be discussed today.

A little studio in the Montparnasse quarter, on the left bank of the Seine, a part of Paris frequented particularly by the young American and Polish painters, is the scene of the musical manifestations of the nascent French school.

## The Rise of Montparnasse

Montparnasse has, for the last 10 years, replaced Montmartre. The young artists have exchanged the right bank for the left and the rivalry, which for a little while held the chances of the two Parisian quarters in the balance, no longer exists. Montparnasse may still remain a quarter of amusement, but Montparnasse is the place of the real artistic activity of modern Paris. It would be useless to look there for the bohème; there are no bohemians at Montparnasse, or scarcely any, and although the three cafés at the junction of the Boulevard Montparnasse and the Boulevard Raspail were—and still are—the headquarters of this circle, their proceedings, though ardent enough, have nothing licentious and their correctness marks a sufficient contrast with the habits of Montmartre.

In 1915 several of these musicians had the idea of giving in that little studio in the Rue Huyghe a number of concerts in aid of the young artists whom the war had placed in precarious circumstances. Well-known artists gave their services at these concerts, which were given at very moderate prices to audiences of some 300 people. Very soon unpublished works were included in the programs, and the artistic comradeship which is at the root of Parisian art, so quickly spread the interest in these Saturday night concerts that they attracted hearers from the other end of the city. It soon became necessary to get there very early if one wished to make sure of being admitted, and even then more than half the audience had to stand. This rather primitive organization did not fail to give these concerts a unique character.

The group went under the name of *Lyre et Palette*, under its banner, and afterward at the concerts organized by Jane Bathori at the Vieux Colomier theater, likewise on the left bank of the river, these young composers introduced their works for the first time. Here are their names: Darius Milhaud, Louis Durey, Francis Poulenc, Roland Manuel, Georges Auric, Arthur Honegger, and a young girl, Miss Germaine Tailleferre.

## Influences Traceable

The influences that are apparent in their works come from different directions. Those of Debussy and Ravel are conspicuous, for the young composers of today, especially in France, seem to breathe the very atmosphere of these two illustrious men. But two other currents have superimposed themselves: a humorous current inspired by a composer, who passed away about 20 years ago, H. Emmanuel Chabrier, and by Erik Satie, who has, in his sets of piano pieces, introduced a style of not unattractive musical satire. To this humorous current is joined a current of rhythmic invention for the influence of which the work of Igor Stravinsky appears to be mainly responsible.

These are the general tendencies; but they are merely general. It is certain that Poulenc and Auric are under the influence of Chabrier, Satie, and Stravinsky, but this influence has been colored by these young people's own particular and very difficult nature.

Darius Milhaud, in his quartets, his two violin sonatas, his Jewish songs, and more especially in his symphonic music for the Cœuvres of *Aschylus*, has proved himself a powerful and fastidious composer, a little unapproachable, perhaps, because of the abundance of his ideas. He has a taste for subjects that are at once solid and refined. He takes great interest in modern painting and literature, and the works of Cézanne, as well as those of Paul Claudel and André Gide, have been sources of musical inspiration for him.

Quite different are Francis Poulenc and Georges Auric, the nestlings of French music, for neither of them is much more than twenty. Auric is very decidedly attracted by the comic element in music, an element that with him is comical as much rhythmically as tonally. None of his works have been published so far, but there have been several performances of songs and piano pieces by him, of a curious quality, which, however, is not without a certain attraction. Francis Pou-

lenec's first manifestation is a "Rhapsodie Nègre" for voice and chamber orchestra, which is very ingenious indeed. Since then he has published a little sonata for piano duet, a sonata for two clarinets and three little "Mouvements Perpétuels," which under an amusing manner of writing reveals an undoubted originality and a curious simplicity.

## Active Composers

This simplicity is still more conspicuous in the work—for the greater part still unpublished—of Louis Durey, the author of a string quartet, the "Scènes de Cirque" for piano and "Trois Poèmes de Pétrone" for voice and piano, the third number of which, "La Grenade," is one of the most charming pages of contemporary music.

Roland Manuel, with which he six years with the colors, has found leisure to write a symphonic poem, "Le Harem du Vice-Roi," and a comic opera, "Isabelle et Pantalon," as well as a number of smaller works, the only one published so far being the delicious set of Persian poems, "Parade au sourire de rose," which holds out great promise.

There is more impetuosity in the work of Arthur Honegger, who is of Swiss descent, but whom we must attach to the group with which he fought its first battles. He is one of those of whom great things may be expected.

Of Miss Tailleferre the present writer has only been able to hear a string quartet; but it has been sufficient to give proof of a charming refinement which is still, in more than one place, under the influence of Ravel.

It would be too much to expect finished masterpieces of these young people, the oldest of whom is not yet thirty, but those who are interested in the music of tomorrow should note what they are doing and what they are going to do.

In the group as a whole two tendencies are clearly perceptible; a kind of reaction against the impressionism of Debussy and Ravel, the striving after the intellectual side of composition, the research after a style that forms a musical parallel to the tendencies followed in painting by Cézanne, a desire for simplicity that shows itself clearly in the "Poèmes de Pétrone" of Louis Durey, and on the other side a wish to reconcile a comic spirit with musical inspiration. As an outcome of these researches, we must expect artistic efforts which may lead to new expressions in French dramatic music. Meanwhile all these young people move and work and strive. Some among them at least will surely reach their goal, and will be worth watching carefully.

## A COMPOSER FROM RUMANIA

Without doubt Georges Enesco is one of those who cherish the beautiful with the "immense tendresse" of the poet. This is the first and last and only impression which he gives personally, and in his music. Serious and thoughtful, one feels his devotion to art from the first moment on coming into his presence. Already renowned as composer, conductor, violinist, and pianist, although a young man, almost idolized for his remarkable gifts, there is nothing of the popular virtuoso in his manner. Quiet, unassuming, grave, he stands for the highest ideals in music.

A Rumanian by birth, son of a well-to-do farmer, Enesco gave early signs of his musical talent. After some time spent in Vienna, he was taken by his father to Paris, where he became a pupil of the Paris Conservatoire in violin playing and composition. Precocious to a degree, his Opus 1 was played at the Concerts Colonne while he was yet in his teens, and from that time up to the present day his life has been a series of successes, both as a composer and as a virtuoso.

As a violinist, Enesco is an exponent of the French school. The tonal beauty, the well-rounded phrase, as handed down from generation to generation in this great school of violin playing, are his. To hear him play two such widely contrasted works as the A minor concerto by Bach and the "Symphonie Espagnole" by Lalo, is to know and feel the greatness of his musicianship as well as that of the long line of masters who founded and perpetuated this noble style of playing. In his playing of Bach are nobility and deep feeling, in that of Lalo, grace and passion, and in both complete mastery of style and means of expression.

Enesco's published compositions are comparatively few, as might be expected on knowing the fastidious taste of the man. Many of them give evidence of his nationality. In his use of melodies drawn from the folk music of his native land. Yet his use of national themes never degenerates into a mannerism, as is too often the case with Greek. Among his compositions, three are frankly popular in character, the "Poème roumain" and the two "Rhapsodies roumaines." (We believe that there is a third "Rhapsodie roumaine" which is as yet unpublished.)

The "Poème roumain," composed and performed while the author was but a youth, gives no evidence of the composer's lack of years save in the rather commonplace program which it illustrates. It depicts scenes from Rumanian life—evening in the country, chanting of priests, storm, cockcrow, and peasant dances ending with an apotheosis based on the Rumanian national hymn. Yet there are no other signs of youth in the composition. The orchestration is colored by the hand of a master and a certain picturesqueness in the treatment of the themes saves the composition from banality. The two Rumanian rhapsodies are free improvisations on popular airs à la Liszt. There is little attempt at thematic development, but here again the gorgeous orchestral coloring and the

picturesque character of the music save it from all suspicion of weakness. In the second sonata for violin and piano, the concert piece for violoncello and orchestra, the variations for the pianos, the songs to poems of Clément Marot, the duet for wind instruments, and the orchestral suite, we find the more serious and austere side of Enesco's musical nature. Here the composer is in a more thoughtful mood, not depending upon orchestral coloring for interest, but upon real thematic development. Yet he never becomes dry and academic. All flows naturally from the thematic source, the melodic line is never warped or tortured, nor the harmony, in spite of its originality, forced.

Enesco has troubled the critics to find for him an exact place in the

ing for character, and it was a happy circumstance that brought him and Boito into collaboration. The very build of these plays did not call for extended arias, but for an interweaving of melody, and what we may call "melodic talk." This Verdi achieved with complete success, and the apparent break away from his earlier methods is not so surprising as it seems at first sight; for if almost any one of those earlier operas is picked up, it will be seen how nearly he approached it again and again in his recitatives.

## A Wealth of Melody

Of actual melody in the last two operas, there is no lack, though not usually, for the reason referred to above, in the extended form which we generally associate with Verdi. In the

quartet in the second scene, which literally sounded like nothing but a series of short barks.

## The Merits of the Performance

Of individual performances, Agnes Nicholls as Mistress Ford was the best. She kept the bubbling humor going, and her delightful crisp gestures and rather angular poses had the archaic appearance of an old picture, giving a sharply defined character from which she never for one moment fell away. As Mistress Page, Gladys Ancrem was singularly without merit. She has a fine voice, and a bad habit of always making the most of it. Edith Clegg was disappointing and failed to give much character to Dame Quickly. Maurice D'Oilly and Miriam Lécette made a pleasant pair of lovers, and Alfred Heather's Bardolph was a most excellent amusing comedy study. Frederick Ranalow is always interesting, both vocally and dramatically, but one missed a little the grand air which one associates with Falstaff, even in his most unrestrained moments. Ford is a trying part, and these high Italian baritone roles demand a particularly vibrant quality of tone, which are missed in Percy Heming. His upper register loses in grip and scatters, but he sings the music well, and gives an interesting if rather weak picture of the jealous husband.

Eugène Goossens Jr. managed the orchestra with unfailing humor and go. His string tone was sometimes too loud, which may account to some extent for the singers attempting too big a tone in the rapid passages. The teamwork was good (what a blessing it is that one is not forced to listen to two stars and a half a dozen "doubtfuls" as one so often has to do here in England!), the ensemble before the discovery of the lovers being the screen being dramatically and musically about the best thing in the opera. All the company put every ounce they could into that jolly final tunc. The mise en scène, though not very typical of Windsor in the first outdoor scene, was decorative, the street scene being particularly effective.

## A ROSSINI REVIVAL IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

Rossini's "L'italiana in Algeri," produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, under the musical direction of Gennaro Papi, evening of December 5, 1919. The cast:

Isabella ..... Gabriella Besanzoni  
Elvira ..... Marie Sundelius  
Zulma ..... Kathleen Howard  
Lindoro ..... Charles Hackett  
Taddeo ..... Giuseppe de Luca  
Mustafa ..... Adamo Didur  
Haly ..... Milla Picco

NEW YORK, New York.—Rossini's "The Italian Woman in Algiers," composed to the libretto of a certain Angelo Anelli, and first performed in Venice in 1813, is to be thought of, in its Metropolitan revival, as a lesson in musical history, given by the director of the opera house, Mr. Gatti, to subscribers and others whose interest in the doings of the institution is serious. It chiefly claims attention because it marks the beginning of a change of fashion which Rossini brought into dramatic song, and because it represents a step in his progress toward his masterpiece, "The Barber of Seville." It may be likened to one of those articles of furniture, bought at the antique shop, which have value from being among the earliest, rather than the best, specimens of their period. Speaking ancestrally, it goes back on the musical side to the Neapolitan opera buffa, of which Paisiello's "La Serva Padrona" is a surviving example; and on the dramatic side to the Venetian comedy of which Goldoni's plays are typical. Wherefore, it has a native grace and humor which all persons fond of Italian culture must enjoy. Again, regarded in a more broadly evolutionary light, it is a link in the development of a naturalistic style in opera; and while it may seem today primitive as to technique and stilted as to expression, it could well have seemed to people who heard it a century ago a triumph of realism in singing dialogue.

Let the explanation suffice, then, that the Metropolitan director has set before the public a document to study, the music whereof, after all these years, retains a reasonable freshness, and the dramatic material whereof possesses at least a reminiscent charm.

The most vital thing, doubtless, to be considered about the composer, is his skill in the use of the comic element. Does Rossini, judged by "The Italian Woman in Algiers," stand the test of time as a musical wit? One can say with assurance upon this point, that in the concerted number known as the Papiataci trio, he has left to posterity something which in sheer, fantastic ingenuity of sound is among the permanently amusing things for a group of grand opera voices; something, indeed, which challenges an audience to gaiety as does a passage in a Beethoven scherzo, like for example, the fugal argument of the strings in the fifth symphony. One can say that he wrote here pages which take listeners into the smiling mood wholly upon the appeal of the notes, depending not a whit upon either the words or the action. But with the trio, the high fun of the scene, the little opera begins and ends. Elsewhere the comic element exists more in the antics of the performers, or in the repartee of the dialogue, than in the appeal of the music.

To those, however, who are willing to keep a relative viewpoint, and to think of "The Italian Woman in Algiers" as precursive and preliminary to the familiar composition, "The Barber of Seville," Rossini holds his ground as firmly as ever. Regarded in the light of his best work, he can be said to have written the most success-

fully humorous passages for a single voice, or for a combination of voices, of anybody; and he can be said, too, to have found out best of anyone how to sustain merriment in the accompanying music of the orchestra. The only pity, perhaps, is that he did not bring the comic Muse permanently under the discipline of tone, as Gluck did the Tragic Muse. For laughter in grand opera since his day has been cultivated with but uncertain zeal. In Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," it is but an echo of the laughter of "The Barber." In Wagner's "Meistersinger" it is genuine enough, but incidental. Even in the famous Verdi's "Falstaff" it seems much pre-determined and not a little labored.

All that need be taken note of touching the libretto is the authenticity of its material. Anelli's text gives a picture, in burlesque style, of the people dwelling on the coast of Algiers, in former times used to sow and reap the Mediterranean Sea as a harvest field; and it palpitates with the romance of American no less than of Italian history. It recalls fireside talk heard sometimes in families of seagoing antecedents in New England; "The ship, my dear, put out from port and never returned. Your great-great-uncle, who was mate of the vessel, was supposed, from news brought home by other mariners, to have been taken by the pirates." In the opera, three Italians, Isabella, Lindoro, and Taddeo, who have been captured by the corsairs of Mustafa, the Algerian bey, contrive and effect their escape, by inveigling his excellency into joining a so-called Society of Papiataci, whose members give all their time to wanton pleasure. While Mustafa and his court are engaged in the rites of initiation, the Italians launch their boat and are gone. Interwoven with this, is a story of the ridiculous bey trying to make himself agreeable to fair Isabella, and still another story of the handsome Lindoro winning Isabella as his bride.

As to interpretation, everything was accounted for in the creditable way that was to be expected in a Metropolitan revival. Miss Besanzoni, who had the contralto rôle of Isabella, the heroine, sang with rich and well-controlled voice; but of course she could not satisfy those who inalterably hold the opinion that coloratura airs are appropriate only to light sopranos. Mr. Hackett made a reasonable success as a Rossini tenor, and Mr. de Luca a distinguished success as a Rossini baritone. Mr. Didur, in the buffo bass rôle of Mustafa, was not altogether a match for Rossini's florid melody, but he acted his part entertainingly. The performance was enriched by a ballet scene arranged by Rosina Galli, and led by Miss Galli and Mr. Bonfiglio. The scenery was from the studios of Willy Pogany and showed evidence of much study, on the part of the artist, in Moorish architectural forms and colors.

## A NEW ELGAR 'CELLO CONCERTO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The first concert this season of the London Symphony Orchestra took place at Queen's Hall on October 27. It was rendered remarkable by two events—the production of Sir Edward Elgar's new concerto for violoncello, and the conducting of Mr. Albert Coates. Musicians had marked the program being this autumn, when the evening came, an audience representative of every branch of the profession streamed into Queen's Hall, and their expectations were not belied. The concert was interesting—extraordinarily so: it still further enhanced Mr. Coates' renown as a conductor, and if the new concerto did not carry Elgar beyond the heights he has already achieved as a composer, it at least did not fall below the elevation of thought he has taught us to hope for.

Borodin's "Heroic Symphony" in B minor stood first on the program, a work of which the great Russian critic Stasov said: "It owes its strength chiefly to the national character of its subject," and as one listened, one could well believe that Borodin was "a national poet of Russia in the highest sense." The rendering of the symphony under Mr. Coates left nothing to be desired: it was spacious, masterful, glowing with color, and absolutely authoritative.

## In the Place of Honor

Second on the program, in the place of honor, came Sir Edward Elgar's new concerto for violoncello and orchestra. He himself conducted, and Mr. Felix Salmond played the solo part with rare finish, refinement of style, and consistency of characterization. It was more like the performance of some actor who completely merges himself in the part he plays than a virtuoso coming before an audience to exhibit his own abilities. This new concerto is too big a work to analyze or appraise quickly. The most that can be done after a single hearing is to record the salient impressions received. Prominent among these is the one that Elgar's conception of concerto form is totally different to that of the majority of composers. With him a concerto is not a public oration, nor a pyrotechnic display, but a psychological poem. It was so in his violin concerto; it is so in this. He feels the solo instrument to be as much a person as Browning felt his characters to be real in "Dramatic Romances and Lyrics," and exactly as the characters speak for themselves—unfolding their ideas through the poems—so does the concerto deal with a subjective drama, the solo instrument expressing a sensitive, intimate train of thoughts in the language of music. This necessitates a wholly different attitude in soloist, orchestra, and audience from

that usually taken toward a concerto, and while Mr. Salmond understood and acted upon it perfectly, one had a sense that the London Symphonies Orchestra only partially apprehended their rôle in this work, fine as they are and well though they played.

The concerto had been contemplated by Elgar for some time before he wrote it in the summer of this year, and he bestowed special care upon the balance of tone between the cello and orchestra. He has solved the problem with singular success. The solo instrument is never entangled nor swamped by the accompaniment, and there is a lucid quality in the orchestration which removes all justification for a coarse or showy tone on the part of the cellist.

## The Scheme of the Work

The work is in four rather short movements, well contrasted, and it opens with an introduction (recitativo), which leads to the first movement proper. This in turn is joined to the scherzo by a bridge-passage of unusual interest and beauty, music that compels one to follow it with close and expectant attention where-soever it may lead. But on arrival at the scherzo, interest flags, for the scherzo itself is the least satisfactory movement of the four. Though it is sparkling and graceful, it approximates to the type of a "Moto Perpetuo." However, the lyrical adagio which follows is pure "Elgar," and the finale (allegro non troppo) is the best and most strongly designed movement in the work, binding the whole thing together. This is largely due to a remarkable passage near the end, in which the solo instrument seems to review the concerto as Abt Vogler did his extemporization in Brahms's poem:

and I stand on alien ground,  
Surveying awhile the heights I rolled  
from into the deep.

Wagner's "Waldweben," next on the program, came as a restful interlude after so much that was unfamiliar. It received a fine performance under Mr. Coates, but the climax of the evening lay in what followed—Scriabine's "Poème de l'Extase." This splendid work, so large that it lies on the border line between a symphony and a symphonic poem, expresses some of its composer's profoundest conclusions, and while all music lovers may appreciate its beauty and intensity, it must always make a special appeal to composers, for in it Scriabine endeavors to convey the joy of the artist in the shaping of his work. The sequence of ideas and emotions, the harmonic methods and the orchestral structure of the "Poème de l'Extase" are extremely complex, but in Mr. Coates' hands they became lucid and eloquent. The music seemed lambent with meaning, the audience caught the slow and were swept on to such a fervor of enthusiasm that they clapped and cheered long after it was over, recalling Albert Coates to the platform again and again.

## A NEW SCHOOL PIANO COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"The School Credit Piano Course for the Systematic Training of Ears, Fingers, and Mind in Piano Playing and Musicianship" has been published by the Oliver Ditson Company. The list of editors is an imposing one. Similar graded courses have appeared from time to time. They are undoubtedly of assistance to the inexperienced, poorly trained teacher. In view of the fact that there are so many schools of music giving excellent courses in normal training, it is a question whether aids of this sort should be given to teachers who are unwilling to submit to the discipline of such training. Teaching the piano is an art in itself. The material selected should conform to the needs of each individual pupil, and the selection of the proper material for study is one of the tests which differentiates the skilled teacher from the unskilled one. Anything which tends to relieve the teacher of this part of his labor is likely to weaken his ability to adapt himself to his pupils' needs. The selection and arrangement of the material in "The School Credit Course" is neither better nor worse than in many works of its kind. The lessons are well printed and tastefully illustrated.

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## Two or Three Young Ladies

wishing to live in Paris for study of music and languages would find rare opportunity to leave January, 1920, with composer and wife who have long resided in Paris and offer comfortable home life there. For particulars address E. L. P., The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by courtesy of Musical America  
Georges Enesco

music of today. It is certainly difficult to classify him as an exponent of the modern French school, although his music has many of its characteristics, and the greater part of his education was received in Paris. To some he seems to be under the Brahmsian influence, yet we doubt if this be the case. If classification is necessary in such matters, let us not attempt to place him in either camp. His music is too original and personal for him to be associated with any school. Let us rather place him in that group—alas, too small—of true and sincere artists who do not labor for self-glorification or the upholding of any theory, but whose aim is the expression of the beautiful in so far as they are able to apprehend it.

## "FALSTAFF" GIVEN AT COVENT GARDEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"Falstaff" is a very remarkable opera. From first to last it scampers along with a gaiety, irresponsibility, and sparkle which one would without hesitation attribute to a young man in the early enthusiasm of life, if one did not know that it was the last of Verdi's operas, perhaps the greatest, certainly the most brilliant of a long line. It is usually pointed out that by the time the penultimate opera "Otello" was written, Verdi's amazing flow of melodic inspiration was exhausted, but surely the fact is that in these two operas, Verdi is working through a different medium. "Aida" is the first of the operas which shows a new appreciation and understanding of the orchestra as a means of dramatic expression, clearly owing to Wagner's influence. Before that Verdi relied almost entirely on the voice for emotional and dramatic color, which the orchestral accompaniment, aided desultorily, it must be admitted, aided and strengthened. From "Aida" onwards the orchestra becomes a really living force, until in "Falstaff" one feels the cooperation of voice and instrument well-nigh perfect; not, as in Wagner's latest works, that the orchestra is the better man of the two.

## Verdi and Boito

It is difficult to believe that Verdi was forced to breathe a new life into his orchestra in order to keep from extinction the last flicker of a failing melodic inspiration. The fact is that his collaboration in his last two operas with that surprising personality, Boito, was the deciding factor in molding the music of his latter years into that form which it ultimately took. Boito was a poet and a musician. His own opera "Mefistofele" shows a superb handling of the stage, as does also his poetic drama "Nerone," the music to which has not yet been given to the world. His work is strong, vivid, full of movement and color, and he figures no mere puppets, as is so often the case in Italian (and not only Italian) operas, indulging in set arias at the emotional moments, coupled by recitatives which is felt to be unfortunately necessary for a coherent presentation of the story. On the contrary, they have a tense and vital personality, and none knew better than Boito how to take the essentials of these two Shakespearean dramas and mold them into a living operatic form.

Verdi had always this intense feel-



## THE HOME FORUM

## A Song for Peace

The years may lay hand on fair heaven;  
May place and displace the red stars;  
May stain them, as blood stains are  
driven

At sunset in beautiful bars; . . .  
But the precepts of Christ are beyond  
them;

The truths by the Nazarene taught,  
With the tramp of the ages upon them,  
They endure as though ages were  
naught; . . .

Go forth to the fields as one sowing,  
Sing songs and be glad as you go,  
There are seeds that take root without  
showing,

And hear their fruit whether or no.  
—Joaquin Miller.

A Turgenev Picture of  
Russian Radicals

This picture of the Russian radicals who frequented Baden-Baden around 1880, is from Ivan Turgenev's novel, "Smoke," translated from the Russian by Constance Garnett:

"Come, enough, enough, Matrona Semyonovna," said Bambaev, interrupting her, "let us give up this little-tattle, and take a loftier flight. I am not new to the work, you know. Have you read 'Mile de la Quintinie'? That's something charming now! And quite in accord with your principles at the same time!"

"I never read novels now," was Madame Subantchikov's dry and sharp reply.

"Why?"

"Because I have not the time now; I have no thoughts now but for one thing, sewing machines."

"What machines?" inquired Litvinov.

"Sewing, sewing; all women ought to provide themselves with sewing machines, and form societies; in that way they will all be enabled to earn their living, and will become independent at once. In no other way can they ever be emancipated. That is an important, most important, social question. I had such an argument about it with Boleslav Stadnitsky. Boleslav Stadnitsky is a marvelous nature, but he looks at these things in an awfully frivolous spirit. He does nothing but laugh. Idiot!"

"All will in their due time be called to account, from all it will be exacted," pronounced Gubaryov deliberately, in a tone half professorial, half prophetic.

"Yes, yes," repeated Bambaev, "it will be exacted, precisely so, it will be exacted. But, Stepan Nikolaitch," he added, dropping his voice, "how goes the great work?"

"I am collecting materials," replied Gubaryov, knitting his brows; and, turning to Litvinov, whose head had begun to swim from the melody of unfamiliar names, and the frenzy of

backbiting, he asked him what subjects he was interested in.

Litvinov satisfied his curiosity. "Ah! to be sure, the natural sciences. That is useful, as training; as training, not as an end in itself. The end at present should be . . . mm . . . different. Allow me to ask what views do you hold?"

"What views?"

"Yes, that is, more accurately speaking, what are your political views?"

Litvinov smiled.

"Strictly speaking, I have no political views."

The broad-shouldered man sitting in the corner raised his head quickly at these words and looked attentively at Litvinov.

"How is that?" observed Gubaryov, with peculiar gentleness. "Have you not yet reflected on the subject, or have you grown weary of it?"

"How shall I say? It seems to me that for us Russians, it is too early yet to have political views or to imagine that we have them. Observe that I attribute to the word 'political' the meaning which belongs to it by right, and that—"

"Aha! he belongs to the undeveloped," Gubaryov interrupted him, with the same gentleness, and going up to Voroshilov, he asked him: "Had he read the pamphlet he had given him?"

Voroshilov, to Litvinov's astonishment, had not uttered a word ever since his entrance, but had only knitted his brows and rolled his eyes (as a rule he was either speechifying or else perfectly dumb). He now expanded his chest in soldierly fashion, and with a tap of his heels, nodded assent.

"Well, and how was it? Did you like it?"

"As regards the fundamental principles, I liked it; but I did not agree with the inferences."

"Mmm. . . . Andrei Ivanitch praised that pamphlet, however. You must expand your doubts to me later."

"You desire it in writing?"

Gubaryov was obviously surprised; he had not expected this; however, after a moment's thought, he replied:

"Yes, in writing. By the way, I will ask you to explain to me your views also . . . in regard to . . . in regard to associations."

"Associations on Lassalle's system, do you desire, or on the system of Schulze-Delitzsch?"

"Mmm. . . on both. For us Russians, you understand, the financial aspect of the matter is specially important. Yes, and the artel. . . as the germ. . . All that, one must take note of. One must go deeply into it. And the question, too, of the land to be apportioned to the peasants. . . ."

"And you, Stepan Nikolaitch, what is your view as to the number of acres suitable?" inquired Voroshilov, with reverential delicacy in his voice.

"Mmm. . . and the commune?" articulated Gubaryov, deep in thought, and biting a tuft of his beard, he stared at the table leg. "The commune! . . . Do you understand? That is a grand word! Then what is the significance of these confagurations? these . . . these government measures against Sunday-schools, reading-rooms, journals? And the refusal of the peasants to sign the charters regulating their position in the future? And finally, what of what is happening in Poland? Don't you see that . . . mm . . . that we . . . we have to unite with the people . . . find out . . . their views?"

Fresh guests began to arrive; toward the end of the evening good many people were assembled.

"There arrived, too, a certain Pishchik, an ideal mediator, one of those men of precisely whom, perhaps, Russia stands in need—a man, that is, narrow, of little information, and no great gifts, but conscientious, patient, and honest; the peasants of his district almost worshiped him, and he regarded himself very respectfully as a creature genuinely deserving of esteem. A few officers, too, were there, escaped for a brief furlough to Europe, and rejoicing—though of course warily, and ever mindful of their colonel in the background of their brains—in the opportunity of dallying a little with intellectual—even rather dangerous—people; two lanky students from Heidelberg came hurrying in, one looked about him very contemptuously, the other giggled spasmodically. . . . In short, there were a number of people. Remarkable—really remarkable—was the respect with which all these people treated Gubaryov as a preceptor or chief; they laid their ideas before him, and submitted them to his judgment; and he replied by muttering, plucking at his beard, averting his eyes, or by some disconnected, meaningless words, which were at once seized upon as the utterances of the loftiest wisdom. Gubaryov himself seldom interposed in the discussions; but the others strained their lungs to the utmost to make up for it. It happened more than once that three or four were shouting for ten minutes together, and all were content and understood. The conversation lasted till after midnight, and was, as usual, distinguished by the number and variety of the subjects discussed. Mme. Subantchikov talked about Garibaldi, about a certain Karl Ivanovitch, who had been flogged by the serfs of his own household, about Napoleon III, about women's work. . . . There was an outburst all of a sudden from Voroshilov; in a single breath, almost choking himself, he mentioned Draper, Virchow, Shelgunov, Bichat, Helmholtz, Star, St. Raymond, Johann Müller, the physiologist, and Johann Müller, the historian—repeatedly confounding them.

Taine, Renan, Schopenhauer, and then Thomas Nash, Peete, Greene. . . . "What sort of queer fish may they be?" Bambaev muttered bewilderedly. Shakespeare's predecessors having the same relation to him as the ranges of the Alps to Mont Blanc. Voroshilov replied cuttingly, and he too touched on the future of Russia. Bambaev also spoke of the future of Russia, and even depicted it in glowing colors; but he was thrown into special raptures over the thought of Russian music, in which he saw something.

"Ah! great indeed!" and in confirmation he began humming a song of Verlamo's, but as soon interrupted by a general shout, "He is singing the 'Miserere' from the 'Trovatore,' and singing it excruciatingly too. . . . And among all the uproar . . . Gubaryov walked indefinitely up and down as before, swaying from side to side and twitching at his beard; now listening, turning an ear to some controversy, now putting in a word of his own; and every one was forced to feel that he, Gubaryov, was the source of it all, that he was the master here, and the most eminent personality.

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One of the Boston Public Library lions

O Lions of Cold  
Granite

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

O lions of cold granite, you are not  
Roaming along the untamed jungle  
ways;

Your stony lips are closed, your eyes  
are blank;

No wild wind through your heavy  
rough mane plays.

A keeper grave of silence and of  
peace.

You guard the entrance to those  
pictured walls.

Where flit white angels in a field of  
blue;

And at your feet the softened foot-  
step falls,

Of those who read, with upraised re-  
verent eyes.

The story written on your marble  
throne.

You, fighter among beasts, commemo-  
rate

A good fight fought and won for  
right alone.

English Roads a  
Century Ago

"In these present hurrying and tumultuous days, whether time is really of more value, I cannot say." De Quincey wrote in "Travelling in England in Old Days," "but all people on the establishment of inns are required to suppose it of the most awful value. Now-a-days [1833], no sooner have the horses stopped at the gateway of a posting-house, than a summons is passed down to the stables; and in less than one minute, upon a great road, the horses next in rotation, always ready harnessed when expecting to come on duty, are heard trotting down the yard. 'Putting to,' and transferring the luggage (supposing your conveyance a common post-chaise), once a work of at least thirty minutes, is now easily accomplished in three. And scarcely have you paid the ex-postilion before his successor is mounted; the ostler is standing ready with the steps in his hands to receive his invariable apportionment; the door is closed; the representative water bows his acknowledgment for the house, and you are off at a pace never less than ten miles an hour; the total detention at each stage not averaging above four minutes.

"Then [i. e., at the close of the eighteenth century], half-an-hour was the minimum of time spent at each change of horses. Your arrival produced a great bustle of unloading and unharassing; as a matter of course, you alighted and went into the inn; if you waited twenty minutes, no signs appeared of any stir about the stables. The most choleric person could not much expedite preparations, which loitered so much from any indolence in the attendants, as from faulty arrangements and total defect of forecasting. The pace was such as the roads of that day allowed; never so much as six miles an hour, except upon a very great road; and then only by extra payment to the driver. Yet even under this comparatively miser-

able system, how superior was, England, as a land for the traveler, to all the rest of the world, Sweden only excepted! Bad as were the roads, and defective as were all the arrangements, still you had these advantages: no town so insignificant, no posting-house so solitary, but that at all seasons, except a contested election, it could furnish horses without delay, and without license to distress the neighboring farmers. On the worst road, and on a winter's day, with no more than a single pair of horses, you generally made out sixty miles; even if it were necessary to travel through the night, you could continue to make way, although more slowly; and finally, if you were of a temper to brook delay, and did not exact from all persons the haste or energy of Hotspurs, the whole system in those days was full of respectability and luxurious ease, and well fitted to renew the image of the home you had left, if not in its elegancies, yet in all its substantial comforts. What cozy old parlors in those days! low-roofed, glowing, with ample fires, and fenced from the blasts of doors by screens, whose foldings were or seemed to be infinite!"

"It was not until after the year 1815 that the main improvement took place in the English traveling system, so far as regarded speed. It is, in reality, to Mr. Macadam that we owe it. All the roads in England, within a few years, were remodeled. . . . From mere beds of torrents and systems of ruts, they were raised universally to the condition and appearance of gravel walks in private parks or shrubberies. The average rate of velocity was, in consequence, exactly doubled—ten miles an hour being now generally accomplished, instead of five. And at the moment when all further improvement upon this system had become hopeless, a new prospect was suddenly opened to us by railroads; which again, considering how much they have already exceeded the maximum of possibility as laid down by all engineers during the progress of the Manchester and Liverpool line, may soon give way to new modes of locomotion still more astonishing to our preconceptions."

## Companions

On the heaths and moors where I have so long enjoyed the wonders of nature, I have never been, I can honestly say, alone; because when no man was with me, I had companions in every bee, and flower, and pebble; and never idle, because I could not pass a swamp, or a tuft of heather, without finding in it a tale of which I could but decipher here and there a line or two, and yet found them more interesting than all the books, save one, which were ever written on earth.—Kingsley.

## Not for Ourselves

There lives no blossom that in chalice hideth  
Her scent, no star but its faint gleam divideth  
With leaf and wayside stone.  
Not for ourselves alone!  
—Katharine Lee Bates.

## In Abraham's Bosom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FORTUNATELY for mankind, heaven is not a place but a state of mind. Consequently a man stands consciously at the gate of heaven the moment he realizes this, and his future progress is dependent solely on his own readiness to lay aside the flesh and to follow closely in the footsteps of the Christ. Jesus made this perfectly clear in his reference to Abraham's bosom.

Dives and Lazarus had enjoyed, in this world, the one the delights, the other the agonies of matter. Each awoke out of the sleep which is called death to find himself alive on another mental plane of existence. But the experience of each on the former plane had opened a great gulf between them. The life of the rich man had been spent in mentally accumulating such evidence of the pleasures of matter that matter had become to him the very reality of substance, from the hell or inharmonious of which he now prayed in vain to be delivered. The beggar, on the other hand, had through his sufferings on the probationary plane lost any lust after matter. His sores and rags had been as real to him as the rich man's sumptuous fare and fine linen had been to him. But the misery of his surroundings had exposed the horrible truth about matter to him, and weaned him finally from its lechery. As a consequence, he found himself, in Jesus' figure of speech, in Abraham's bosom, in other words, in that mental condition which placed him by the side of Abraham, the friend of God; Abraham who had renounced the idolatries and passions of the land between the great rivers in order to be obedient to Truth, as he understood it; Abraham who had rejoiced to see the Christ, and who had seen it, and been glad. Here, then, for the beggar also, was the vision of the Christ, and he too, in seeing it, was glad.

What did the beggar's sufferings amount to now, what did the rich man's luxuries advantage him? Each was enjoying the effect of his own thinking, with the result that the one was experiencing a condition of mental inharmonious known as hell, and the other a condition of mental harmony portrayed as Abraham's bosom. At the same time Jesus did not say that a rich man could not find spiritual harmony; but he did say, not alone then, but repeatedly, in all the gorgeous imagery of the East, that it was easier for a camel to pass through the needle's eye than for such a one to divorce his mind from matter.

For some reason this is the only parable in which Jesus gave a name to any one of the characters; and though a certain tradition exists to the effect that, for this very reason, the story is historical, and that the name of the rich man was Nineus, the tradition is not a strong one. As for Lazarus, the name is a colloquial abbreviation of Eleazar, and means "God has helped"; and Truth certainly did help the beggar in a marvelous way, when it lifted him from the gutter and all its miseries to place him in harmony in the bosom of Abraham. What, however, Truth did for Lazarus it will do for any other human being who will deny himself, utterly, and walk in the footsteps of the Christ. "Deny the existence of matter," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 368 of Science and Health, "and you can destroy the belief in material conditions." To enter the mental realm of harmony you must do this, but once you have succeeded in doing it, so that to some extent the men about you are as Dives or Lazarus, the sower or the man who fell amongst thieves, mental definitions, that is to say, rather than flesh and blood, the fear of men will begin to pass out of your life, and as the fear of men goes, you may begin to see man as he really is.

Heaven can never really be entered by anyone with a picture of striving, virulent humanity in his mind. To treasure such a picture is to cling to inharmonious instead of harmony, and to make the Christ healing an impossibility to yourself. Whoever holds to it will be rich as Dives was rich, instead of poor as Lazarus was poor. "Jesus," Mrs. Eddy writes, on pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health, "beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy." For did not Jesus himself say, The kingdom of God is within you?

Heaven, then, is a mental state, and no man can enter it while seeing his neighbors as sick and sinning humanity, that is, whilst making a reality of matter, for it was this belief in the reality of matter which sunk Dives into hell in torment. But this very fact of the unreality of matter prevents men's evil thoughts from taking effect when met by a realization of the nothingness of matter. Thus it is that the judging of unrighteous judgment need only be harmful to the judge, since the judge is the only person necessarily excluded from heaven by the action. As for the person judged, if that person is really denying the reality of matter and the power of evil, then his conversation is in heaven; he has become, as Paul says, a citizen of the republic of heaven, and the efforts of evil, no matter how deliberately conceived, shall not come nigh him.

It is this realization of safety, which comes with the consciousness of having found Abraham's bosom, of being

to an extent, no matter how slight, the friend of Principle, that indicates to a man his entrance into heaven. And with it comes the understanding of the one and only way to remain there, and the assurance of the fact that nothing but your own failure can ever cast you back into hell.

## A Letter From Dickens

In a recent number of The Dickensian there is given a letter from Charles Dickens to his son Henry with regard to the New Testament, a part of which is:

"But I most strongly and affectionately impress upon you the priceless value of the New Testament, and the study of that book as the one unfailing guide in life. Deeply respecting it, and bowing down before the character of our Saviour, as separated from the vain constructions and inventions of men, you cannot go very wrong, and will always preserve at heart a true spirit of veneration and humility. . . . These things have stood by me all through my life, and remember that I tried to render the New Testament intelligible to you and lovable by you when you were a mere baby."

The effort referred to in this last sentence was "The Children's New Testament," an abstract of the narrative of the Four Gospels for the use of Juvenile Readers. This book Charles Dickens wrote for the exclusive use of his own children, in 1846, and because it was the expressed wish of their father that it was for their exclusive use, it has never been given to the world.

## On Dartmoor

Standing upon a high place, the smoke of swaling fires spread for miles beneath me. Like scattered feathers they rolled out, traveling from east to west; and some, near at hand, were vast as clouds billowing above the heath; while in the distance they shrank and dimmed, mile on mile, to mere gray puffs creeping over the moor.

Tracts of the waste are thus annually cleansed by fire and the heather and furze brakes destroyed, that the grass may have light and air and the great grazing grounds offer more food to the flocks. Very dismal are the expanses of black char and gray ashes after the fires have nibbled and gnawed over them with their red teeth; but grass breaks green from this rack at the first spring rain, and before autumn, round each furze stump and naked clump of burnt-out heath and whortle, young growths are breaking, enriched by the ashes, to build up their familiar splendor in a year or two. They will grow by stealth and flourish awhile; then they will catch the eye of the moorman and be burned down again.—Eden Philpotts.

SCIENCE  
AND  
HEALTH

With Key to  
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### The Rights of Labor

IF THERE is any nobler aim in human existence than work it has yet to be discovered. All really great men have been great workers, whilst idleness has been the aim of the traffickers in sensuality. The reason is very simple. The sensualist lives in his fancies; he is drunk with the opium of his imagination, and dreams as he sleeps by the lotus leaves of anticipation. Put him down before the mouth of the blast furnace or where the great trees are crashing in the forest clearing, and he either falls to the ground or is roused into a sense of manhood. Your ironworker or your lumberjack may be of the earth earthy, but it is the earthiness of the viking or the conquistador rather than that of the Della Cruscan and the degenerate.

Nor, though every sin of repetition be incurred in the declaration, is the worker he alone who hammers on an anvil or pulls the lever of a locomotive, who works that is to say with his hands rather than with his brain. The face of the globe is seared with iron rails today because Stephenson built the Rocket in his head. The factory chimney shoulders its way over millions and millions of roofs not because James Hargreaves was a spinner of yarn, but because he was able to grasp the significance of an overturned spindle spinning on his cottage floor. Now, since even the hand cannot guide the machine without the action of mind, it is obvious that the greatest worker must of necessity be the deepest thinker. Ganged in this way, and it is the only way to gauge the situation, the Master-workman stands out as Jesus of Nazareth, the man who said, "I must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work." But he also said, "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

Work, then, is the great disciplinarian, as it is the great desideratum, of the race; and this is equally so, whether the work be manual or mental. The would-be worker should no more exist than the idler. He finds himself on the planet, without his own volition, and he has a right not to charity but to work, and his work is worthy not of a pittance but of a comfortable living. It is the business of government to bring about such a condition of affairs; and, in no circumstances, can the surrounding difficulties be advanced as a valid excuse for failure. It is the readiness of the world to accept failure with all its attendant excuses which constitutes the sinew of failure. The disconcerting factor in the existing conditions is not, however, so much the failure of government to make the idle work, as the tendency of Labor to reduce the efforts of labor, and this at a moment when the whole world is crying aloud for increased productivity.

Labor, looking back over long centuries of remorseless toil, divorced from all the pleasant amenities of life and work, is, not unnaturally, unduly sensitive on this point. But this, again, is not the real crux of the position. The crux is that the iron of this remorseless toil has sunk so deep into the mentality of Labor, whether in the person of the shipwright or the clerk, as to have caused him to come to look upon idleness as the very joy of riches, and to regard the reduction of his hours of labor to the vanishing point as an ideal corollary to a corresponding increase of pay. From the serfdom of labor to the lotus-pool of idleness is, however, only from the pot into the fire. It is the contrast, not infrequently, between Dives and Lazarus, and the former ended in hell in torment. True work is the expression of a man's realization of mental activity, which is as far from the grinding toil exacted by the taskmaster as from the stupefaction of a self-indulgent idleness. Therefore, it is the business of Labor, today, not to escape from labor, but to make labor the joy of the laborer.

In order to be this its hours must be full, without being burdensome or excessive, and its recompense must be sufficient for all its just requirements. The laborer, that is to say, must cease entirely to be a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water, and must be afforded those opportunities for cultivation and recreation which have hitherto been entirely beyond his orbit. This is partially a question of hours, but it is even more a question of pay, though, of course, the two combine to produce the same economic problem. At present, the economic system throughout the world is conceived very largely on the ideal of the famous Rob Roy maxim, that he shall take who can, and he shall keep who can. Such an ideal is, it need not be said, frankly immoral and frankly one of war. And so it comes about that the world, in this question of Capital and Labor, is ranged in two opposite camps with the interests of the General Public piled, as it were, between them as the treasure to be striven for.

That, however, is another question, and an even greater one. The immediate question is the legitimate rights and aspirations of Labor, and it must be apparent to anyone who will take the trouble to think at all, that the economic peace of the world depends on the answer to be returned. Various countries will attempt the answer in various ways. Russia is attempting it by means of the soviets; and the United Kingdom through the instrumentality of the Labor Party in Parliament. For the moment the United States hesitates between a purely industrial trades-union policy and the organization of a Congressional Labor Party. In the end, every country must choose the means best suited to its particular national idiosyncrasies, the law of the survival of the fittest will be obeyed, but it is desirable, if not imperative, that it should discover these, and set them in motion with the least possible delay. In countries such as Russia and Hungary, where the democratic machinery can scarcely be said to have been kept properly oiled, trouble was, perhaps, inevitable. But in countries like the United

Kingdom and the United States, which are governed for and by the people, there is no excuse at all for any form of sabotage. The will of the people must ultimately prevail, and what the people wills must be what the people mentally is.

Sabotage is, of course, a very general term, but it means loosely a violent and illegal method of effecting a change. It is something less than revolutionary and less than unconstitutional. It is a sort of unlawful combination plus violence. Eastern Europe is in the throes of revolution pure and simple. Central Europe has for months past lived on the quivering surface of a revolutionary volcano. It is the object of western Europe and the Americas to find a means by which progress can be at once normal and peaceful. This can be and will be achieved, in the individual case, in an exact proportion to the nation's adherence to the Golden Rule, and this adherence will be found to be, again, in every case, in the ratio of the nation's understanding of Principle.

### The Flight to Australia

WHEN the news first began to reach the outside world, in the early hours of a Sunday morning last June, that two aviators who had started from Newfoundland on the day before to fly across the Atlantic to Ireland had achieved their purpose, the world, all unconsciously, placed the aeroplane in the honored category of the things that might be taken for granted. For some reason or another, the Atlantic had been the test. The most wonderful overland flights were being made in all directions. Tremendous distances were being covered, and tremendous altitudes attained. Nevertheless, the Atlantic remained "the thing," just as the Strait of Dover had been the thing, almost exactly ten years before. With the Atlantic bridged, both by aeroplane and airship, the world said, in effect, to the aviator, "Now, go ahead, and do what you like."

And so the aviator has gone ahead, and the earth's surface is being explored anew in all directions. Immemorial lands which, through all the centuries, have remained untouched by the changes of the West are suddenly requisitioned as a new highway, and people whose mode of journeying has been the ass or the camel of their fathers from all generations, may be suddenly called upon to assist a modern aviator on his way.

This, at any rate, was the recent experience of the people of the countryside round about Surabaya, in Java, when Captain Ross Smith, on his way from England to Australia, suddenly landed in their midst, when nearing the last lap of the long journey. Three days later, he reached Port Darwin. It was a wonderful achievement. At Port Darwin a good 12,000 miles and more lay behind him, the "silver streak" of the Strait of Dover, such a little thing nowadays; the plains of France; the sea, and then Malta; the sea again, and then Egypt; the wilderness of Sinai; the deserts of Arabia. He had flown over the Persian Gulf, between the sky and the sea and the "very parched land" to within hail of the Hindu Kush at Karachi. From Karachi to Delhi, from Delhi to Calcutta, across the great plain of Bengal; and then came the grand sweep south, over the wonderful chain of lands to the southern seas, Rangoon, Singapore, Java, the Dutch flying school at Bandung, and so to the last lap of the long journey, over volcanic islands and uncharted seas to the nearest point on the northern Australian coast at Port Darwin.

The story of the great flight still remains to be told, and in due time all the world will hear about it, but, meanwhile, the fact of its achievement seems story enough.

### Another Appeal for American Aid

THE further demoralized condition of foreign exchange again draws attention to the urgent necessity for supplying Europe with loans or credits. It is to be hoped that those who are able to furnish these credits will not awake to the critical situation only when it is too late to render the needed assistance. It is almost beyond belief that sterling exchange in the New York market has shown a depreciation of more than 24 per cent, that francs are off 56 per cent, and lire nearly 61 per cent from normal. It is also almost unbelievable that the German mark, normally valued at 23.8 cents in United States money, should now be worth about 2 cents, and that the Austrian krone should decline from its normal value of about 20 cents to little more than half a cent. While the average layman probably does not give himself much concern as to foreign exchange, these figures should make plain to anyone the fact that a financial crisis is now pending in Europe. Also it should need no argument to convince anyone that financial help is needed at once to save Europe from bankruptcy.

It is to the United States that European nations are looking for help in the present emergency. This is to be expected, for the reason that the United States is the only nation that can render the needed assistance. Sir George Paish, the eminent British economist, and one of the most responsible financial authorities in the world, in an urgent appeal for American commercial and financial help, is quoted as saying: "It is becoming clearly evident that unless the entire problem is soon dealt with in all its aspects a complete breakdown of credit, of exchange, of commerce, and of trade must occur in the not distant future. The claims of humanity demand that America in one way or another, by banking credit, by private loans, or government loans, should supply Europe with the food and material she needs in this great emergency." It may be said that the necessities of Europe have been mildly recognized and passively discussed by government and financial authorities in the United States for some time, but nothing has been done to render the needed assistance.

The economic recuperation of Europe is essential if American prosperity is to continue. It would be regrettable if the United States were to respond to Europe's appeal only after Americans were convinced that their own commercial and financial safety depended on such response. The various nations are, however, closely allied socially and economically, and if one part of the

world is thrown into warfare or industrial disaster, the rest of the world is certain to feel the results. The time to give the needed help is now. A great revival of world trade is assured when Europe once regains her economic poise.

### Enforcing a Theory

OF COURSE, physicians of all schools will readily admit that any form of vaccination is based on a mere hypothesis. Briefly stated, this hypothesis is that against any poison the human system sets up a certain antitoxin. Then the supposition is that this resistance may be artificially increased by the introduction into the system of some vaccine or serum. Unfortunately for the whole theory, however, no physician will pretend that he knows in the slightest what resistance is. Though he may talk a good deal about it, he has never discovered its essential nature, any more than he has discovered what goes on in sleep or in the transmutation of nourishment into tissue. Resistance, being life itself, is a mystery to anyone investigating on a physical basis.

In the light of these few simple statements, is it not surprising that any one group or class should try to force the application of its particular hypothesis upon any other body of people whatsoever? Let anyone who believes in inoculation ask himself sincerely why he wishes to make it compulsory for all. Certainly it cannot be for a protection to himself and those others who heartily believe in the theory. For, according to the very theory, one who is inoculated is thoroughly protected from those who are not. If he bases his desire for compulsory vaccination on what he considers an ardent interest in the welfare of humanity generally, he nevertheless must candidly admit that all his hypothesis may turn out to have been no more beneficial to humanity than the theriac of the Middle Ages or the bleeding of more recent times. Whether he has admitted it, even to himself, or not, the physician is easily influenced toward the desire for domination. Has it not been a large part of his business to lay down the law for his patients? Thus his ardor for compulsory serum treatment of one kind or another certainly needs to take into account the real and reasonable wishes of the general public with whom he is dealing.

Now the fact is that even from the best medical point of view vaccination is not effective. The British medical journals were reporting, not so long ago, the curious instance of ninety-five cases of typhoid fever in one company of American soldiers, all of whom had been inoculated against this very disease. It used to be thought that one vaccination against smallpox was a preventive for a considerable period. Constantly, however, the period of supposed immunity has been shortened, until before long it is bound to vanish altogether. One traveling about the world, say from Australia to America, encounters numerous strangely conflicting practices on the part of the medical men themselves in the application of the whole theory of antitoxins. Among people who are dealing in suppositions, nothing else could be expected. If a man were to be vaccinated from top to toe for every known or unknown disease, he would even then need a serum against serums in order to satisfy himself, as well as all the varying physicians, that he really was immune. Without questioning the effectiveness of the whole hypothesis upon which the administering of serums is based, all too many educators, social workers, legislators, and employers have rushed ahead towards compulsory medicine without seeing just where they were going.

There is no reason whatever for stirring up a fear of vaccination. The man who really understands the whole movement toward state medicine is more amused than afraid. Nevertheless, with all courtesy to the medical world, he is determined to stand for the freedom that he knows is his. He realizes that sooner or later all the world, including the doctors themselves, will have to wake up. He sees even today from every quarter, from Canada, from South Carolina, from England, from New Jersey, and so on endlessly, many indications that the awakening is going on. Every attempt to enforce vaccination ruthlessly in these various places can succeed only in showing the many that they are entitled to choose for themselves. The public is bound to decide that mere theory cannot be permanently enforced. If necessary, even what has been accepted as a law can be changed.

### The Missouri River's Centenary

THE year just drawing to a close is the one hundredth that has passed since the first steamboats, crude and somewhat cumbersome affairs, essayed to navigate the Missouri River. The centennial was appropriately observed in Kansas City, Missouri, the celebration having been arranged by the Missouri Valley Historical Society. In the midst of the ceremonies, and as though to emphasize the contrast between the three-mile-an-hour speed of the pioneer craft and the ability to travel somewhat more rapidly today, a government hydroplane wended its easy flight up the Missouri and over the city, traveling at a speed of 120 miles an hour. One may well wonder if the advent of the aeroplane, and the era of a new progress which its arrival at the mouth of the Kaw River may presage, will, a hundred years hence, be regarded as being as important, as epochal, as those who have watched the development of the great Missouri Valley now regard the first coming of the steamboats.

It is interesting to note that the record of events dealing with the arrival and passing of the steamboat flotilla in 1819 reveals the fact that the boats did not even stop at what is now the site of Kansas City, simply, perhaps, because there was nothing more distinctive or important about the place than that it was the spot where the sluggish Kaw emptied into the turbid Missouri. The valley of the Kaw meant little or nothing to the pioneer river men, and so they pushed on up the Missouri toward the Yellowstone, to establish trading posts and forts, and to overawe, if possible, the members of the tribes of American Indians, then somewhat disturbed because of the increasing tendency of the white man to invade their territory. The history of the development of the great empire west of the Missouri River, still being written, is too familiar, to most Americans at least, to require more

than a mere reference. The steamboats followed almost in the wake of Lewis and Clark and their intrepid band of pathfinders, the first really to penetrate into the unsurveyed and unappraised territory ceded by France through the Louisiana Purchase. Lewis and Clark plunged almost into the wilderness after leaving St. Louis. The arrival of the steamboats at the mouth of the Kaw marked that spot as the newer outpost.

Between Kansas City, the starting point of the wagon trains which carried the rich freight across the plains and desert, and Santa Fé, New Mexico, the southwestern terminus, there are still many spots which are not greatly changed since the days of the caravans. Even from the windows of a Pullman car one may see many sights reminding of a period supposed to have been long passed. The civilization is newer, but its setting seems little altered. The Indians, for the most part, have appeared regardless of the invading steam railway and the trolley, the successors of the steamboats and the ox-drawn freighters. Even the "honk" of the touring automobile and motor truck has failed to bring a look of surprise to their faces. Schools have reclaimed some of the younger members of the unreconstructed tribes, and irrigation projects, fostered by the government, have caused some of them to become farmers. But the weavers of gaudy blankets, the sellers of beads and curios, and the dreamers of days when the buffalo roamed the plains, long before the coming of the white man, remain. Will the newer invasion, the advent of the aeroplane, which disturbed the reminiscences of the Kansas City celebrators, complete the conquest of the great region bordering the Santa Fé Trail? What will be the history of that empire, written a hundred years hence?

### Notes and Comments

NATURAL as it may be for the State of Virginia to be filled with pride concerning Lady Astor's election to the House of Commons, and to bask in her reflected glory, it is not to be forgotten that were she in her native State Lady Astor would not be even permitted to vote.

COMMENTING, in a New York paper, on the selection of books for children, Kate Douglas Wiggin expresses a serious disapproval of "determinedly childish books written down to the child's level by people who could not write up to it if they tried"; and, no doubt, many children in years and adults who have retained a goodly something of their childhood point of view will agree with her. But the thought suggested goes far afield into all kinds of writing; the assumption of any "level" to which the author must make a determined effort to "write down" is destructive, and it would probably be difficult to discover any book, for children or grownups either, that has made a worthy success under that handicap.

THE recent Lord Mayor's Show in London provided a variation from the military processions of the past few years. Instead of the trappings of war were seen the habiliments of personified peace; instead of tanks and siege guns came the Pageant of the League of Nations. The weather was not all that could be desired. But ladies rode this year on horseback, and the gorgeous dresses worn by representatives of the nations comprising the League were much appreciated by the crowds lining the London streets. A procession, with its direct appeal, can often accomplish what other forms of publicity are slow to achieve. The light of the League now shines in civic pomp and high debate.

IN THE complexity of modern life there occurs sometimes an ironic oversight, as seems to be the case in Massachusetts, where plans for a statue to Massasoit, the friendly Indian chief to whose kindness and tangible help the early settlers owed much during their first years at Plymouth, coincide with an appeal from the Indian Industries League for money to meet the necessities of the hard-working and self-respecting Indian woman who is Massasoit's only remaining descendant. Winter comes coldly on for this last representative of Massasoit, as it came three centuries ago for the Pilgrims; and it is a remarkable thing that the descendants of the Pilgrim colony should now have an opportunity to return, in a degree, the kindness of Massasoit, in making her winter more comfortable. The thought will doubtless come to many New Englanders that taking care of this last descendant is more important than erecting a monument in Massasoit's honor.

KING ALFONSO, during his visit to London, was informed by his barber at the Ritz, a Spaniard, of the existence of a club, to all intents and purposes Spanish, and organized on somewhat original lines. This democratic club, which admits all ranks of society, was visited very soon after by the King, who put in an application for membership. Mr. Sancha is the organizer of the club, which forms a veritable Little Spain in the heart of London. It will be more than ever Spain very soon, for new premises have been taken, which will be decorated by Mr. Sancha and furnished by Spanish firms.

TO THE great majority of people the world over it is probably a matter of indifference whether one man can hop, skip, and jump farther than another, but to a good-sized minority the omission of this event from the next Olympiad was a matter of grave regret, and its restoration is equally matter for satisfaction. Sweden, perhaps, feels the satisfaction more generally than any other nation, for the conviction is abroad in that country that a Swede will be able to hop, skip, and jump with more longitudinal agility than any competitor. And similar relief is found in the restoration of the Herculean event known as "throwing the hammer," for, although the prediction is plausible that a representative of the United States will throw the hammer farther than anybody else, there is a hopeful rumor in Sweden that Mr. C. Lindh has added to the art new preliminary gyrations that will send his Swedish hammer a greater distance than that of any non-Swede. Other nations, apparently, concede to America and Sweden this peaceful rivalry of the thrown hammer and the agile hop, skip, and jump.